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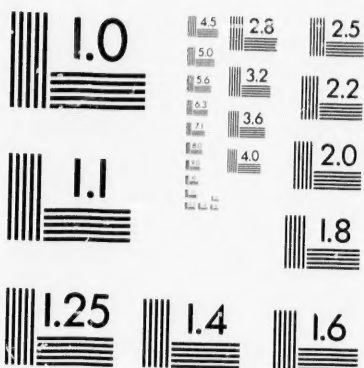
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A SHORTE AND BRIEFE NARRATION
OF THE TWO NAUIGATIONS AND DIS-
COUERIES TO THE NORTHWEAST
PARTES CALLED NEWE FRAVNCE

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¶ A SHORTE AND
brieſe narration of the two
Nauigations and Diſcoueries
to the Northweaſt partes called
NEW FRVANCE:

Fiſt tranſlated out of French into Italian, by that famous
learned man *Gio: Bapt: Ramusius*, and now turned
into Engliſh by *John Florio*: Worthy the rea-
ding of all Venturers, Trauellers,
and Diſcouerers.



IMPRINTED AT LON-
don, by H. Bynneman, dwelling
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Anno Domini. 1580.

6.32.9 20



TO THE RIGHT VVOR-
 shipful Edmond Bray Esquire, High
 Sherife within hir Maiesties Countie
 of Oxenford: I. Florio vvisheth much
 encrease of worship in this life, and in
 the Worlde to come, eternall
 happinelle.



*He olde saying is : None so bolde as blynd Bayard:
 nor anye so readye to undertake, as the leaste able
 to performe : Euen so (right Worshipfull) it nowe
 fareth with me, who (at the requeste and earnest
 solicitations of diuers my very good friends heere in
 Oxforde) haue vnder taken this translation, wher-
 in I holde my selfe farre inferiour to many. Howbeent, forasmuch as
 that seruauant was of his Lord and Maister most highly discomen-
 ded, whiche hiding his Talent in the grounde, had thereby profited
 nothing: my selfe being very loath to incurre the same faulte, and so
 to become worthy the like reprehension, haue the rather aduentured
 to translate this parte of Navigation, whiche (I assure my selfe with
 other mens trauel and diligence) may be an occasion of no smal com-
 moditie and benefite to this our Countrie of Englande. And heerein
 the more to animate and encourage the Englyshe Marchants, I doe
 onely (for breuitie sake) propose vnto them the infinite treasures (not
 hidden to themselves) whiche both the Spaniardes, the Portugales,
 and the Venetians haue senerally gained by their suche navigations
 and trauailes. Nowe (right Worshipful) when I had well considered
 with my selfe, that hir Maiestie hath deemed your Worship a very
 meete man for that aucthoritie wherein you nowe presently remaine,
 I my selfe coulde not but accompt your Worship (for the present) the
 fittest man within the shire, to patronize and defende this my simple
 labour, whereby any benefite maye either happen to hir Maiesties
 person, or commoditie, to hir highnesse common weale: and if the
 wealth of a Prince be any cause of the safetie of his person, (which,
 who doubteth? it may be (and not vntruly) saide to be bothe. But to
 the ende your Worshipp haue not altogether so muche cause to con-
 demne*

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The Edistle Dedicatorie;

*denna me for this my bolde attempt vpon no manner of acquaintance,
I thought it not vnfit vnto you, that I haue the rather hereunto pre-
sumed, vppon the request and warrant of my deare and welbeloued
friend Maister H. Leigh, who (no doubt) is a man verie mindfull
of al your Worships courtesies from time to time shewed toward him.*

*Thus not willingly desirous to be herein more tedious than is re-
quisite, I cease from troubling your good Worship, hartly praying
the Almighty, to encrease the same, with abundaunce of
all other vertues, to his good wil and pleasure: and*

*wishall, wholly committe my selfe vnto
your Worships good disposition.*

From Oxenford the 25.

of Iune. 1580.

(:.)

Your Worships most humble at
commaunderment. I. Florio.





¶ To all Gentlemen, Merchants,
and Pilots.



When I had taken in hande to translate thys Treatise, which I did for the benefite and behoofe of those that shall attempt any newe discoverye in the Northwest partes of *America*, I thought good brieflye to touch the vse of my translation, that the Reader may see and consider the drift of my trauell. For, although this Discourte may seeme very barraine, and not to containe suche matter as is pretended, as beynga particular Relation of certaine Prouinces whiche haue beene hitherto of all men rather contemned than throughly knowne: yet if the Marchant Venturer, or skilfull Pilot, or whosoeuer desirous of newe Discoueries, haue the readyng and perusing thereof, for whome especially I haue done it into Englishe, they will find matter worthy the looking, and consequently, gratefully accept my paines herein. For here is the Description of a Countrey no lesse fruitfull and pleasant in all respects than is *England*, *Fraunce*, or *Germany*, the people, though simple and rude in manners, and destitute of the knowledge of God or any good lawes, yet of nature gentle and tractable, and most apt to receiue the Christian Religion, and to subiect themselves to some good gouernement: the commodities of the Countrey not inferiour to the Marchandize of *Moscow*, *Danske*, or many other frequented trades: the voyage verie shorte, being but three weekes sayling from *Bristowe*, *Phymouth*, or any commodious Porte of the West Country, with

To the Reader.

a direct course to the coast of the Newe found land. Al which opportunities besides manye others, mighte suffice to induce oure Englishemen, not onely to fall to some traffique wyth the Inhabitants, but also to plant a Colonie in some conuenient place, and so to possesse the Countrey without the gaine-saying of any man, whiche was the iudgement and counsell of *John Baptista Ramusius*, a learned and excellent Cosmographer, & Secretary to the famous state of *Venice*, whose words, bicause they are not impertinēt to this purpose, I haue here set downe. Why doe not the Princes (saith he) whyche are to deale in these affaires, sende forth two or three Colonies to inhabite the Country, & to reduce this sauage natiō to some ciuilitie? considering what a battle and fruitfull soyle it is, how replenished with all kinde of graine, how it is stored wyth al sortes of Byrdes and Beastes, wyth such faire and mighty Rivers, that Captaine *Carthier* and his company, in one of them sayled vppe a hundreth and foure score leagues, findyng the countrey peopled on both sides in greate abundaunce. And moreouer, to cause the Gouvernors of those Colonies to send forth men to search and discouer the North lands about *Terra del Lanorader*, and toward Weast northwest to the Seas whiche are to saile to the Country of *Cataya*, and from thence to the Islands of *Molucke*. These were enterprises to purchase immortall praise, which the Lord *Anthony di Mendoza* Viceroy of *Mexico*, willing to put in execution, sent forth his Captains both by Sea and by Land vpon the Northwest of *Nuoua Spagona*, and discouered the Kingdome of the seauen Cities about *Cinola*. And *Franciscus Vasques de Coronada*, passed from *Mexico* by lande towarde the Northwest 2850. miles, in so muche, that he came to the Sea, whiche lyeth betweene *Cataya* and *America*, where he met with the Catayan shypes. And no doubt, if the French men in this their newe *Fraunce*, would haue discouered vp further into the land towards the Weast northwest partes, they shoulde haue founde the Sea, and might haue sayled to *Cataya*. Thus much out of *Ramusius*, where you may see this learned mans iudgement concerning

To the Reader.

cerning the planting of Colonies, and inhabiting these countries, which might be a meane, not only to discover the Sea on the backe-side, as he desireth, but also to come vnto the knowledge of the Countries adiacent: and namely, of *Sagunay*, which aboundeth with Golde and other Mettalles, as in the seconde Relation is to be seene. All which things, excepte they build and inhabite, can neuer be atchieued, for as *Frannciscus Lopez di Gomara*, and dyuers other Spanishe Authors affirme, the Spanyards neuer prospered or preuailed, but where they planted: which of the Portingales maye also be verified, as in the Histories of all theyr Conquests and Discoveries doth manifestly appeare. And as there is none, that of right may be more bolde in this enterprize than the Englishmen, the land being first found out by *John Gabot* the Father, and *Sebastian Gabot*, one of hys three sonnes, in the yeare 1494. in the name and behalfe of King *Henry* the seauenth, as both by the foresaide *Ramusius* in his first Volumes, and our owne Chronicles, and *Sebastian Gabots* letters patents yet extant, and in his Mappe maye be seene: so there is no nation that hath so good righte, or is more fit for this purpose, than they are, who trauayling yearely into those partes with 50. or 60. saile of shippes, might very commodiouslye transporte a sufficient number of men to plant a Colonie in some conuenient Hauen, and also might yeeld them yearly succour, and supply of al things necessary, receyuing againe such commodities as the country doth produte. And this the Frenchmen had done long since, if first their warres with the Spanyardes, and since their cruell dissentions at home, had not hindered them. And *Iohannes Varrozzana* a Florentine, if he had not beene preuented by death, purposed (as the foresaide *Ramusius* writeth) to perswade *Francis* the French King to send forth good store of people to inhabite certaine places of these coastes, where the aire is mooste temperate; and the soyle mooste fruitfull, with goodly Riuers and Hauens sufficient to harborough any naue, the inhabitantes of which places might be occasiō to bring many good purposes to effecte,

Bij. and

To the Reader.

and amongst many others, to reduce those poore rude and ignorant people to the true worship and seruice of God, and to teache them how to manure and till the ground, transporting ouer Beastes and Cattell of *Europe* into those large and champion countreys, and finally in time they might discover vp into the land, and search whether among so many Ilands as are there, there be any passage to the Sea of *Cataya*. And thus much oute of the third Volume of *Voyages and Nauigations*, gathered into the Italian tongue by *Ramusius*: whiche Bookes, if they were translated into English by the liberallitie of some noble Personage, our Sea-men of *England*, and others, studious of Geographie, shoulde know many worthy secrets, whiche hitherto haue bene concealed. For, the beste Cosmographers of this age (as I am by the skilfull in those Sciences informed, and as to him that doth diligently consider their Mappes, it shall plainly appeare) haue described *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, chiefly by the help of those bookes. But to returne to that from whence I did digresse, although some attempts of oure Countrey-men haue not had as yet suche successe as was wished, they ought not therefore to bee the slower in this enterprise, for if they were of late contented in their voyage, to haue stayed al the Winter in those colder Countries, if their store of victualles had bene sufficient, howe much rather ought we nowe in a farre more temperate clime, where *James Carthier*, accompanied wyth 120. men remained a whole Winter contrary to hys determination when he set out of *France*? Thus beseeching God, that this my trauel may take that effect for the which it is meant, I commende the diligent consideration to al such Gentlemen, Merchants, and Pilots, as seeke Gods glory, the aduancement of their Countrey, and the happy successe, to the prouidence of the Almighty, who in my opinion hath not in vaine stirred vpp the mindes of so many Honourable and Worshippfull persons to the furtheraunce of these commendable and worthy Discoueries.

In Oxford, I. F.



¶ The first relation of Iames Carthier
of the new land called New Fraunce,
nevly discovered in the yeare of
oure Lorde, 1534.

¶ How Maister Iames Carthier departed from the Port of
S. Malo, with two Ships, and came to the new land, and
howe he entred into the Porte of *Buona Vista*.



After that Sir Charles of Montmorency, knight, Lord of Meyleray, & Vice-admirall of France, had caused all the Captaines, Maisters, and Mariners of the Shippes to be sworn to behaue themselues truely and faithfullie in the seruice of the most Christian King of France, vnder the charge of the sayde Carthier, vpon the 20. day of Aprill. 1534. we departed from the Porte of *S. Malo* with two Ships of thre score tun apiece burden, and by well appointed men in eche one, and with suche prosperous weather, we sailed onwarde, that vpon the 10. of May we came to the newe found land, where we entred into the cape of *Buona Vista*, which is in Latitude 48. degrees and a halfe, and in Longitude. *. But bicause of the great store of Ice that was alongest the sayde lande, we were constrained to enter into a Hauen called, Saint Katherins Hauen, distant from the other Porte aboute fve leagues towarde South southeast: there did we stay ten daies, looking for faire weather, and in the meane while we mended and byessed our boates.

The first Relation.

¶ Howe we came to the Ilande of Byrdes, and of the greate quantitie of Byrdes that there be.

¶ Upon the 21. of May the wind being in the West, we hoisted saile, and sailed toward North and by east from the Cape of *Eucna Vista* until we came to the Ilande of Byrdes, which was environed about with a banke of Ice, but broke and crackte. Notwithstanding the saide banke, our two boates went thither to take in some Byrdes, whereof there is such plentie, that unlesse a manne didde see them, he woulde think it an incredible thing; for albeit the Ilande (which containeth aboute a league in circuite) be so full of them, that they seeme to have bene brought thither, and sowed for the nonce, yet are there a hundzeth fold as many hovering about it as within, some of the which are as big as Japes, blacke and white, with beakes lyke unto Crows: they hover alwaies about the sea, they cannot flye very high, because their wings are so litle, and no bigger than halfe ones hand, yet doe they flye as swiftly as any birdes of the ayre leuell to the water, they are also exceeding fat: we named them *Aporath*. In lesse than halfe an houre we filled two boats ful of them, as if they had bene with stones: so that besides them which we did eate fresh, every ship dyd powder and salt sue or barreles ful of them.

¶ Of two sortes of Byrdes, the one called *Godetz*, the other *Margaulz*: and how we came to *Carpant*.

¶ Besides these, there is an other kinde of Byrdes, whych they hover in the aire over the sea, lesser than the others: and these doe al gather themselves together in the Ilande, & put themselves under the wings of other byrds that are greater: these we named *Godetz*. There are also of another sorte, but bigger, & white, who bite even as Dogges: those we named *Margaulz*. And albeit the said Ilande be 14. leagues from the maine lande, notwithstanding Beares come swimming thither

The first Relation.

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thither to eate of the saide Wydes : and our men founde one there as greate as any Cowe, and as white as any Swanne, who in their ptesence leapt into the sea, and vpon Whitson-monday (solowng our voyage towarde the lande) we mette hir by the way, swimming towarde lande as swiftly as we coulde saile : so sone as we saue hir we pursued hir with our boates, and by maine strength toke hir, whose fleshe was as good to be eaten, as the fleshe of a Calfe of two yeares olde. The Wednesday following beyng the 27. of the moneth, we came to the entrance of the Bay of the Castels, but bycause the weather was ill, and the greate store of Ice we founde, we were constrained to enter into an harbozough about the saide entraunce called *Carpunt*, where, bycause we could not come oute of it, we stayed till the 9. of June, that thence we departed, on hope with the aide of God to saile further than the saide *Carpunt*, which is in latitude 51. degrees.

¶ The description of the newe founde lande, from Cape Razo, to the Cape of *Degrade*.

The lande from Cape Razo, to the Cape of *Degrade*, whiche is the point of the entrance to the Bay that trendeth from head to head toward North northest, and South south-west, al this part of land is parted into Ilands, one so nere the other, that there are but small riuers betwene them, thorow the whiche you may passe with little boates, and therefore there are certaine good harbourhs, among whiche is that of *Carpunt*, and that of *Degrade*. In one of these Ilands, that is the highest of them all, beyng on the toppe of it, you maye playnely see the two lowe Ilandes, that are nere to Cape Razo, from whence to the Porte of *Carpunt*, they counte it twentie and fve leagues, and there are two entraunces thereat, one on the East, the other on the South side of the Iland. But it is to be noted, that from the side, and pointe of the Caste, bycause that euerye where

C. y. there

The first Relation.

there is nothing else but Shelves, and the water is very shallowe: you muste goe aboute the Ilande toward the West the length of halfe a Cable or thereaboute, and then to goe toward the South, to the said *Carpent*. Also you are to take heede of three Shelves that are in the Chanel under the water: and toward the Iland on the East side in the Chanell, the water is about two faddome deepe, and cleare ground. The other trendeth toward East northeast, and on the West you may go on shoare.

¶ Of the Ilande whiche now is called Saint Katherins Ilande.

Going from the Point of *Dezrade*, and entring into the sayde Baye toward the West, and by North: there is some doubt of two Ilandes that are on the right side, one of the whiche is distant from the saide pointe 3. leagues, and the other 7. either more or lesse than the first, beyng a lowe and plaine land, and it seemeth to be parte of the maine lande. I named it Saint Katherines Ilande: in which, toward North-east there is verie deepe soile: but aboute a quarter of a league from it, verie ill ground, so that you muste goe a little about. The saide Iland, and the Porte of Castelles trend toward North northeast, and South southwest, and they are about 15. leagues asunder. From the saide Porte of Castelles to the Porte of *Gutte*, whiche is in the northerne parte of the said Bay, that trendeth toward East northeast, and West southwest, there are twelue leagues and an halfe: and aboute two leagues from the Porte of *Balances*, that is to say, the thirde parte, athwarteth the sayde Bay: the deapth being sounded it is about 18. faddomes: and from the said Porte of *Balances* to the White Sands toward West southwest there is 15. leagues, but you must take heede of a Shelve that lyeth about 3. leagues outward from the sayd White Sands on the Southwest side above water like a Boate.

Of

The first Relation.

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¶ Of the place called *White Sandes*: of the Ilande of *Brest*, and of the Ilande of *Byrdes*: the sortes and quantitie of *Byrdes* that there are founde: and of the *Porte* called the *Iflettes*.

White Sandes is a Roade in the whiche there is no place guarded from the South, nor Southeast. But towarde South southweast the said roade there are two Ilandes, one of the which is called *Brest* Iland, and the other the Ilande of *Byrdes*, in whiche there is great flocke of *Codets*, & *Crowes* with red beakes and redde feete: they make their nestes in holes vnder the ground euen as *Connies*. A point of land being passed about a league from *White Sands*, there is a *Port* & passage found, called the *Iflettes*, a better place than *White Sandes*: and there is great fishing. From the saide *Porte* of the *Iflettes*, vnto another called *Brest*: the circuite is aboute ten leagues. This *Porte* is in latitude 51. degrees and 55. minutes, and in longitude. * . From the *Iflettes*, to that place there are many other Ilandes: and the saide *Porte* of *Brest* is also amongst those Ilandes. Moreover the Ilands doe compass more than 3. leagues from the said *Brest*, beyng lowe, and ouer them are the other landes (aboue mentioned) faine.

¶ Howe we wyth our Shippes entred into the *Porte* of *Brest*, and sayling onward: towarde the West, we past amidst the *Iflettes*, which were so many in number, that it was not possible to tel them: and how we named the the *Iflettes*.

Wpon the 10. of June we with our Whips entred into the *Port* of *Brest*, to furnish our selues with water and wood, and to make vs readye to passe the saide Bay. Upon Saynt Barnabas day, seruice being heard, we with our boates went beyond the said *Porte* toward the West, to see what harbouroughes were there: we passed throughto the middelt of the

C. ly,

Iflettes,

The first Relation.

Istles, which were so many in number, that it was not possible they might be told, so they continued about 10. leagues beyonde the saide *Porte*. We to rest our selues stayed in one of them a night, and there we found greate store of Ducks eggs, and other byrdes that there doe make their neastes, we named them all, the *Istles*.

¶ Of the *Porte* called *S. Antonies Porte*, *S. Seruans Porte*, *James Carthiers Porte*: of the riuer called *S. James*: of the customes and apparell of the inhabitants in the Iland of *White San les*.

The next day we passed the saide *Ilandes*, and beyonde them all we found a good *Hauen*, whych we named *S. Antonies Hauen*, and howe one or two leagues beyonde, we founde a little riuer toward the South west coast, that is betwene two other *Ilandes*, and is a good harborough. There we sette vpp a *Crosse*, and named it *S. Seruans Porte*: and on the South west side of the said *Porte* and riuer, about one league, there is a small *Ilande* as round as any *Duen*, enuironed about with many other little *Ilandes*, that giue notice to the saide *Portes*. Further about two leagues, there is another greater riuer, in whiche they take good store of *Salmon*, that we named *S. James his Riuer*. Being in the sayde riuer, we sawe a Shippe of *Rochell* that the night before had passed the *Porte* of *Brest*, where they thought to haue gone a fishing: but the mariners not knowing where they were, we with our boates approached neare vnto it, and did directe it to another *Porte* one league more toward the West than the saide riuer of *S. James*, which I take to be one of the beste in all the *West*, and therefore we named it *James Carthiers Sound*. If the soile were as good as the harboroughes are, it were a great commoditie: but it is not to be called the new Land, but rather *Stones*, and wilde *Furres*, and a place fitte for wilde beastes, for in all the North *Ilande* I dyde not see a Cartloade of good earth: yet went I on shore in many places,

The first Relation

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places, and in the Island of White Sandes, there is nothing else but *Spoke*, and small *Thornes* scattered here and there, withered and drye. To be *Shorte*, I beleue that this was the lande that God allotten to *Caine*. There are men of an indifferēt good stature and bignesse, but wilde and vncivill: they weare their haire tyed on the top like a wreath of *Wax*, and put a wooden pin within it, or any other such thing, in steade of a naile, and wth them they binde certaine birdes feathers. They are clothed with beastes skinner, as wel the men as womē, but that the womē go somewhat straightlier and closer in their garments than men doe, wth their waistes gyrded: they paint themselves with certaine *Roar* colours: their Boates are made of the barke of a tree called *Boul*, wth the whiche they fishe, and take greate store of *Seales*, and as farre as we coulde vnderstande since oure commyng thither, that is not their habitation, but they come from the maine lande out of hotter Countreys, to take of the sayde *Seales* and other necessities for theyr lyving.

¶ Of certaine Capes, that is to say, the *double Cape*, the *poynted Cape*, *Cape Roiall*, and the *Cape of Milke*: of the *Mountaines of Barnes*: of the *Ilandes of Dowe*, *houfes*: and of the greate fishing of *Cods*.

¶ Upon the 13. of that moneth we came to our Shippes againe with our boates, on purpose to saile forwarde, because the weather was faire, & vpon Sundaye we caused seruise to be saide: then on Monday being the 15. of the moneth, we departed from *Brest* and sailed toward the South to take a viewe of the landes that there we had scene, that seemed vnto vs to be two Ilandes: but when we were amideest the Bay, we knew it to be firme lande, where was a greate double Cape, one aboue the other, and therfore we named it the Double Cape. In the entrance of the Bay we sounded, and founde it to be an hundred faddome rounde aboute vs.

From

Cape Laiter

The first Relation.

From *Bress*, to the double Cape, there is about 20 leagues, and
 aboute five or six leagues beyond we sounded againe, and
 founde 20 faddome water. The saide lande lyeth Northeast,
 and Southwest. The nexte day being the 16. of the moneth,
 we sailed along the saide coast towarde Southwest, and by
 South, aboute 35 leagues from the double Cape, where wee
 founde very stepe and wilde hilles, among the whyche were
 seene certaine small Cabbans, whyche we in the Countrey
 call Barnes, and therfore we named them the Hilles of the
 Barnes. The other Lands and Mountaines are all craggie,
 cleft, and cutte, and betwixt them and the sea, there are other
 Ilandes, but lowe. The day before, through the darke mist
 and fogges of the weather, we coulde not haue sighte of any
 lande; but in the euening we spied an entrance into the
 lande, by a ryuer, among the saide Hilles of Barnes, and a
 Cape lying toward the Southwest about 3. leagues fro vs.
 The saide Cape is on the top of it blunt pointed, and also
 toward the Sea, it endeth in a pointe, wherefore we named
 it the pointed Cape, on the north side of whiche, there is a
 plaine Iland. And bycause we would haue notice of the said
 entrance, to see if there were any good Hauens, we strooke saile
 for that night. The next day being the 17. of the Moneth, we
 had stormie weather from Northeast, wherefore we toke
 our way toward the Southwest until Thursday morning,
 and we went about 37. leagues, til we came athwart a Bay
 full of rounde Ilandes like Dove houses, and therefore wee
 named them the Dove houses. And from the Bay of Saint
Julian, from the whyche to a Cape that lyeth South and by
 west, which we called Cape Riall, there are 7. leagues, and
 toward the West Southwest side of the saide Cape there
 is another that beneath is all craggie, and aboue round. On
 the North side of whiche about halfe a league there lyeth a
 lowe Ilande, that Cape we named the Cape of Milke. Be-
 twene these two Capes there are certaine lowe Ilandes, a-
 boue whiche, there are also certaine others, that shew that
 there be some riuers. About two leagues from Cape Roiall,
 we

Cape Latta.

The first Relation.

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we sounded, and found tenne faddome water, and there is the greatest fishing of Cobbes that is possible: for staying for our companie, in lesse than an houre we toke aboue an hundred of them.

¶ Of certayne Ilands that lie betweene Cape Royall and the Cape of Milke.

The nexte daye, being the eyghtenth of the Moneth, the winde with such rage turned against vs, that we were constrainned to go backe toward Cape Royall, thinking there to find some harborough, and with oure Boates wente to discover betweene the Cape Royall, and the Cape of Milke, and found, that aboue the low Ilands there is a great, and very deepe Gulfe, within which are certaine Ilands. The sayd Gulfe on the South side is shutte by. The foresayd low grounds are on one of the sides of the entrance, and Cape Royall is on the other. The sayde lowe groundes do stretch themselves more than halfe a league within the Sea. It is a playne Countrey, but an ill soyle: and in the midst of the entrance thereof, there is an Iland. The sayde Gulfe in latitude is foure eyght degrees and an halfe, and in Longitude. *. That night we found no harborough, and therefore we launched out into the Sea, leauing the Cape toward the West.

¶ Of the Iland called S. Iohn.

From the sayde daye vntill the 24. of the moneth, being S. Iohns day, we had both stormie weather and winde against vs, with such darknesse and mists, that vntill Saint Iohns day, we could haue no sight of any land, and then had we sight of a Cape of land, y from Cape Royall lieth South-west, about 25. leagues, but that day was so foggie and mistie, that we could not come nere land, and because it was S. Iohns day, we named it Cape S. Iohn.

D.

¶ Of

The first Relation.

¶ Of certayne Ilands called the Ilands of *Margaulz*, and of the kinds of beastes and birds that there are found. Of the Iland of *Briou*, and Cape *Dolphin*.

The next daye being the 25. of the moneth, the weather was also stormie, darke, and windie, but yet we sayled a part of the day toward West North-west, and in the evening we put our selues athwart vnto the second quarter that thence we departed, then did we by our compasse know that we were North-west, and by West about seauen leagues and an halfe from the Cape of S. Iohn, and as we were aboute to hoyle sayle, the wind turned into the North-west, wherefore we went toward North-east, about fiftene leagues, and came to thre Ilands, two of whiche are as steepe and by right as any wall, that it was not possible to climbe them: and betwene them there is a little clift. These Ilands were as full of Birds, as any feld or meddow is of grasse, that there do make their nestes: and in the greatest of them, there was a great and infinite number of those that we cal *Margaulz*, that are white, and bigger than any Goose, which were seuered in one part. In the other were only Godetz Isoli, but towarde the shoare there were of those Godetz, and greate Apponatz, like to those of that Ilande that we at oue haue mentioned: we went vnto the lowest part of the least Iland, where we kild aboue a thousand of those Godetz, & Apponatz. We put into our Boates so many of them as we pleased, for in lesse than one houre, we might haue filled thirtie such boates of them: we named them the Ilands of *Margaulz*. About fise leagues from the sayde Ilands, on the West, there is another Iland that is about two leagues in length, and so much in breadth: there did we stay all night to take in water and tow. That Ilande is enuironed rounde about with sande, and hath a very good roade about it thre or four fadome deepe. Those Ilands haue the best soyle that euer we saw, for that one of their felds is more worth, than all the new land. We found it all full of goodly trees, medowes,

cham

champaignes full of wilde peason blomed, as thicke, as ranke, and as faire, as any can be seene in *Brittayne*, that they seemed to haue bin plowed and sowed. There was also great store of gooseberries, strawberries, damaske roses, pearsley, with other very sweete and pleasant hearbes. About the said Iland are very great beastes, as great as Oxen, which haue two great teeth in their mouths like vnto the Elephant, and liue also in the Sea. We saw one of them sleeping vpon the banke of the water: we thinking to take it, went to it with our Boates, but so sone as he heard vs, he cast himselfe into the Sea. We also sawe Beares, and Wolves: we named it Brions Iland. About it towarde South-east, and North-west, there are great meadowes. As farre as I could gather and comprehend, I thinke that there be some passage betwene the new land, and Brions land, if so it were, it would be a great shortning, as well of the time, as of the way, if any perfection coulde be founde in it. Aboute foure leagues from that Ilande towarde West South-west, there is firme lande, that seemeth to be as an Ilande, compassed aboute with little Ilands of sandes. There is a goodly Cape, which we named Cape Doulphin, for there is the beginning of good groundes. On the seauen and twentieth of *June* we compassed the said landes about that lie West South-west: a farre off they seeme to bee little hilles of sande, for they are but lowe landes: we coulde neyther goe to them, nor land on them, because the winde was against vs. That daye we wente fiftene leagues.

¶ Of the Iland called *Alezai*, and of *S. Peeters* Cape.

The next day we went along the said land aboute tenne leagues, till we came to a Cape of redde lands, that is all craggie, within the which, there is a bzacke looking toward the North. It is a very low Countrey. There is also betwene y sea & a certain pole a plaine field: and fro that Cape of land, and y pole, vntill to another Cape, there is about 14 leagues.

Day.

The

The first Relation.

The land is fashioned as it were halfe a circle, all compassed about with sand like a ditch, ouer which, as farre as ones eye can stretch, there is nothing but marrish groundes, and standing poles. And before you come to the first Cape, very nere the mayne lande, there are two little Ilands. Aboute fise leagues from the seconde Cape towarde South west, there is another Iland very high and paynted, which we named Alezan. The first Cape we named S. Peters Cape, by cause vpon that day we came thither.

¶ Of the Cape called *Orleans* Cape: of the Riuer of Boates: of wild mens Cape: and of the qualitie and temperature of the Countrey.

From Brions Iland to this place, there is a good sandie ground, and hauing sounded toward South west euē to the Shoare, about fise leagues, we found 12. faddome water, and within one league 6. and very nere the shoare rather more than lesse. But bycause we would be better acquainted with this stonie and rockie ground, we strooke our Sables lowe and athwart. The nexte daye being the last of the moneth saue one, the winde blew South and by East. We sayled Westwarde untill Tuesday morning at Sunne rising, being the last of the moneth, without any sight or knowledge of any lande, except in the euening toward Sunne sette, that we discovered a Land, whiche seemed to be two Ilandes, that were beyond vs West south west, about nine or tenne leagues. All the next day till the nexte morning at Sunne rising we sayled Westward about fortye leagues, and by the way we perceyued that the lande we hadde sene like two Ilandes, was firme lande, lying South south-east, and North north-west, till to a very good Cape of lande called *Orleans* Cape. All the sayde lande is lowe and playne, and the fairest that may possibly be sene, full of godly meddowes and Trees. True it is that we could finde no harborough there, bycause it is

all

all full of shelles and sandes. We with our boates went on shore in many places, and among the reste we entred into a goodly riuer, but very shallow, which we named the riuer of boats, bycause that there we saw boats full of wilde men, that were crossing the riuer. We had no other notice of the sayde wilde men : for the winde came from the Sea, and beate vs againste the shore, that we were constrained to retire oure selues with our boates toward our shippes, till the next day morning at Sunne rising, being the firste of July, we sayled North-east, in which time there rose great mists & stormes, and therefore we stricke our sayles till two of the clocke in the after none, that the weather became cleare, and there we had sight of Orleanse Cape, & of another about seuen leagues from vs, lying North and by East, and that we called Wilde mens Cape. On the Northside of this Cape about halfe a league, there is a very dangerous shelf, and banke of stones. Whilist we wer at this Cape, we saw a man running after our boats that were going along the coast, who made signes vnto vs that we shoulde retourne towarde the sayd Cape againe. We seeing such signes, began to tourne toward him, but he seeing vs come, began to flee: so sone as we were come on shoare, we set a knife befoze him, and a wollen girdle on a little staffe, and then came to our ships again. That day we trended the sayde land about nine or ten leagues, hoping to finde some good harborough, but it was not possible, for as I haue sayd already, it is a very low land, & enuironed round about with great shelles. Puerthelesse we went that day on shore in foure places to see the goodly and swete smelling trees that there were: we founde them to be Cedrons, Cwe-trees, Pines, white Elmes, Ashes, Willowes, with manye other sortes of trees to vs unknowen, but without any fruit. The groundes where no wood is, are very faire, and all full of peason, white and red gooseberies, strawberies, blackeberies, and wilde corne, euen like vnto Rie, that it seemeth to haue bene sowen and plowed. This Countrey is of better temperature than any other that can be scene, and very hote.

The first Relation.

There are many *Thyrses*, *Stockdoves*, and other byzdes: to be shot, there wanteth nothing but good harbozough.

¶ Of the Baie called *Saint Lunario*, and other notable Baies, and Capes of lande, and of the qualitie, and goodnesse of those groundes.

The next day being the seconde of July we discovered and had sight of land on the Northerne side toward vs, that dyd ioyne vnto the lande abovesayd, all compassed about, and we knewe that it had about * in depth, and as muche athwart, we named it *Saint Lunarios Baie*, & with our boates we went to the Cape toward the North, and founde the land and grounde so lowe, that for the space of a league from land there was but halfe a faddome water. On the Northeast side from the sayde Cape about seauen or eight leagues there is another Cape of lande, in the middest whereof there is a Baie fashioned triangle wise, verie deepe, and as far as we could ken from it lieth Northeast. The said Baie is compassed about wth sands and shelues about ten leagues from land, and there is but one faddome water: from the saide Cape to the banke of the other, ther is about fiftene leagues. We being a crosse the sayde Capes, discovered another lande and Cape, and as farre as we could ken, it lay North & by East. All that night the weather was very ill, and great windes, so that we were constrained to beare a small sayle vntill the next morning, being the thirde of July, that the winde came from the West: and we sayled Northwarde, to haue a sight of the lande that we had left on the Northeast side, about the lowe landes, among whiche high and lowe landes there is a Gulfe, or Breach, in some places about sixe and twenty faddome deepe, and fiftene leagues in breadth, with varietie of landes, hoping to finde some passage thither, we went euen as the passage of the Castels. The sayde gulfe lyeth Castle Northeast, and West Southwest. The grounde that lyeth on the South side of the sayde gulfe, is as good and easie to be

be brought, and full of as goodly fieldes and meadowes, as anye that euer we haue, as plaine and smooth as anye die : and that which lyeth on the North, is a Countrey altogether hillie, full of woods, and very high and great trees of sundry sortes: among the rest there are as goodly Ceders, and fir trees, as possibly can be seene, able to make masts for shippes of three hundred Tunne: Nether did we see anye place that was not full of the sayde trees, excepted two onely, that were full of goodly meadowes, with two very faire Lakes. The midst of the sayde Baie is seauen and fourtie degrees and halfe in latitude.

¶ Of the *Cape of Hope*, and of *Saint Martins Creeke*, & howe seuen boats full of wilde men, came to our boate, wold not retire themselues, but being terrified with our Colubrins and lanches we shot at them, they fled with great hast.

The Cape of y^e said South land, was called The Cape of Hope, through the hope that there we had to finde some passage. The fourth of July we went along y^e coast of y^e sayd land on the Northerly side to finde some harborough, where we entred into a Creeke altogether open on y^e South, where there is no succour against y^e wind: we thought god to name it S. Martins Creeke. Ther we stayed fro the fourth of July, until the twelfth: while we were there, on Monday being the sixth of y^e month, seruice being done, we to one of our boates went to discouer a Cape & point of lande y^e on the Northerne side was about seauen or eight leagues from vs, to see whiche way it did bend, & being within halfe a league of it, we sawe two companies of boats of wilde men going fro one land to the other: theyr boates were in nūber about five & fortie or fifty. One parte of the whiche came to the sayde pointe, and a great number of the mē went on shore, making a gret noise, beckning vnto vs that we shoulde come on lande, shewing vs certaine skinnes vpon peeces of Woodde, but because we hadde but one onely boate, we woulde not goe to them;

but

The first Relation.

but went to the other side, lying in the sea: they seeing vs flee, prepared two of their boates to follow vs, with whiche came also five more of them that were comming from the sea side, al which approached nere vnto our boate, dauncing, and making many signes of ioye and myzt, as it were desiring our friendship, saying in theyr tongue *NAPEV TONDAMEN ASSVRTAH*, with manye other that we vnderstode not. But bicause (as we haue said) we had but one boate, we wold not stande to theyr curtesie, but made signes vnto them, that they should turne backe, which they wold not do, but with great furye came toward vs: and sodainely with their boates compassed vs aboute: and bycause they woulde not alwaye from vs by any signes that we coulde make, we shotte of two pcees among them, whiche did so terrifie them, that they put themselues to flight toward the sayde pointe, making a great noyse: and hauing staid a while, they began a new, euen as at the first, to come to vs againe, & being come nere our boate, we stricke at them with two lances, which thing was so grent a terrour vnto them, that with greate hast they began to flee, and wold no more follow vs.

¶ How the sayde men comming to our shippes, and our men going toward them, both parties went on land, and how the saide wilde men with great ioye beganne to traficke with our men.

The next daye, part of the sayde wilde men with nine of their boates came to the point and entrance of the crak, where we with our ships were at road. We being aduertised of theyr coming, went to the point where they wer with our boates: but so sone as they sawe vs, they began to flee, making signes that they came to traficke with vs, shewing vs suche skinnes as they cloth themselves withall, whiche are of small value. We likewise made signes vnto them, that we wished them no euil: and in signe thereof two of our men betured to go on lande to them, and carrie them kniues with other

other Iron wares, and a red hat to giue vnto their Captain. Which when they saw, they also came on land, and broughte some of their skinner, and so began to deale with vs, seeming to be very glad to haue our iron wares, and other things, til dauncing with many other ceremonies, as with their hands to cast sea water on theyr heades. They gaue vs whatsoeuer they had, not keeping any thing, that they were constrained to go backe againe naked, and made vs signes that the nexte day they would come againe, and bying more skinner wyth them.

¶ How that we hauing sent two of our men on lande with wares, there came about. 300. wilde mē with great gladnes. Of the quality of the Country, what it bringeth forth, and of the Baie called *The Baie of heate.*

Wednesday being the eight of the moneth, because the winde was not good to go out with our ships, we set our boates in a readinesse to go to discover the saide Baie, and 5 daye we wente fiftene leagues within it. The nexte day, the winde and wether being faire, we sayled vntil none, in which time we had notice of a great part of the sayd Baie, and how that vpon the lowe landes, there were other lands, with high mountaines: but seeing that there was no passage at al, we began to turne backe againe, taking our way along the coast, and sayling, we sawe certaine wilde men, that stode vpon the shore of a Lake, that is among the lowe groundes, who were making fires and smokes: we went thither, and founde that there was a Chanel of the sea, that did enter into the Lake, & setting our boates at one of the bankes of the Chanell, the wilde men with one of their boates came vnto vs, & brought vs peeces of Seales readie sodde, putting them vpon peeces of wood: then rettying themselves, they woulde make signes vnto vs, that they did giue them vs. We sente two men vnto them with Hatchets, knives, beades, & other such like ware, whereat they were very glad, and by and by in clusters they came

The first Relation.

came to the shore where we were with their boates, bringing with them skinnes, and other such things as they had, to haue of our wares. They were more than three hundred men, women, and children: some of the women which came not ouer, we might see them stande vpon the knees in water, singing and dauncing, the other that had passed the riuer where we were, came verie friendlye to vs, rubbing oure armes with their owne handes, then woulde they liſte them vnto towards heauen, shewing manye signes of gladnesse: and in such wise were we assured one of another, that we very familiarly beganne to trafficke of whatsoeuer they had, till they had nothing but their naked bodies, for they gaue vs al whatsoeuer they had, and that was but of small value. We perceived that this people might verie easily be conuerted to our religion. They go from place to place. They liue only with fishing. They haue an ordinarie time to fish for their provision. The Countrey is hotter, than the Countrey of *Spaine*, and the fairest that can possibly be found, altogether smooth, and leauel. There is no place, be it neuer so little, but it hath some trees (yea albeit it be sandie) or else is full of wilde corn, that hath an eare like vnto Rye: the corn is like Dates, small Peason as thicke as if they had bin sowne & plowed, white & red gooseberries, Strawberryes, blackberries, white & red Roses, wth many other ſcures, of very swete and pleasat smell. There be also many goodly meadowes full of grasse, & Lakes where gret plenty of Salmones be. They cal a Hatchet in their tongue *Cochi*, and a kinde Bacon: we named it The Bay of Heate.

¶ Of another nation of wilde men: of their maners, liuing and clothing.

BEING certified that there was no passage through the said Bay, we hoisted saile, & went fro *S. Martines Creeke* vpon Sunday being the twelfth of July, to go & discover further in the said Baie. and went along the sea coast Eastward about eightene leagues, till we came to the Cape of *Prato*, where we found the tide very greate, but shallow, and the sea stormie,

storme, so that we were constrained to draw toward shore,
 betwene the saide Cape and an Ilande lying Eastward, a-
 bout halfe a league from the Cape, where we cast Anchor for
 that night. The next morning we hoisted sayle to trend y^e saide
 coaste about, which lyeth North Northeast. But there rose
 such a storme and raging winde against vs, that we wer co-
 strained to come to the place againe, from whence we were
 come: There did we stay all that daye till the nexte, that we
 hoisted by sayle, and came to the middest of a riuer five or six
 leagues from the Cape of *Prato* Northward, and being once
 thwart the said riuer, there arose againe a contrarie winde,
 with great fogges and stormes. So that we were constrain-
 ned vpon *Tulsoy*, being the fourteenth of the moneth, to en-
 ter into the riuer, and there did we stay til the sixteenth of the
 moneth, looking for faire weather to come out of it, on which
 day being *Thursdaye*, the winde became so raging, that one
 of our shippes lost an Anchor, and we were constrained to go
 by higher into the riuer seauen or eight leagues, into a good
 harborough and ground, y^e we with our boates found out, and
 through the euil weather, tempest, and darkenesse that was,
 we stayed in the saide harborough till the five and twentieth
 of the month, that we coulde not come out: in the mean time
 we sawe a greate multitude of wilde men that were fishing
 for *Backrels*, wherof there is great store. Their boats wer
 about fortie, and the persons, what with men, women, and
 children, two hundred, which after they had haunted our co-
 panie a while, they came very familiarly with their boates
 to y^e sides of our ships. We gaue the knives, combs, beades of
 glas, & other trifles of smal value, for which they made many
 signes of gladnesse, lifting their handes vp to Heauen, dan-
 cing and singing in their boates. These men may very wel &
 truly be called Wilde, bicause there is no power people in the
 world. For I thinke al that they had together, besides the
 boates and nets, was not worth five souce. They go altogi-
 ther naked, saving their priuities, which couered with a little
 skinne, and certaine olde *Winnes* that they cast vppon them.

C.ij.

Neyther

The first Relation.

Neither in nature nor in language, do they any whit agree to them we found first: Their heads be altogether shaven, except one bush of haire, they suffer to grow vpon the toppe of theyr crowne, as long as a horse taile, and then with certaine leather strings binde it in a knot vpon their heades. They haue no other dwelling but their boates, which they tourne vpside down, and vnder them they lay themselves al along vpon the bare ground. They eate their fleshe almoste rawe, onely that they beate it a little vppon unbers of coles, so doe they theyr fishe. Upon Magdalens day we with our boates wente to the bancke of the riuer, and freely went on shore among them, whereat they made many signes of gladnesse, and al their men in two or thre companies began to sing and daunce, seeming to be very glad of our comming. They had caused al the yong women to flee into the wood, two or thre excepted, that stayed with them, to each of which we gaue a combe, and a little bell made of Tinne, for which they were very glad, thanking our Captaine, rubbing his armes and bycastes with theyr handes. When the men saw vs giue something vnto those that had stayed, it caused all the rest to come out of the wood, to the ende they should haue as much as the others: These women were about twentie, who altogether in a knot fell vpon our Captaine, touching and rubbing him with their hands, according to their manner of cherishing and making much of one, who gaue to eache of them a little Tinne bell: then sodainely they began to daunce, and sing many songs. There we founde great store of Mackrels, that they had taken vpon the shore, with certaine nettes that they make to fishe, of a kinde of hempe that groweth in that place where ordinarily they abide, for they neuer come to the sea, but onely in fishing time. As farre as I vnderstand, they groweth likewise a kinde of Millet as bigge as small Peason, like vnto that which groweth in *Bresil*, which they eat in stead of bread. They had greate store of it. They call it in theyr tong *Rappaige*. They haue also *Prumes*, (that is to saye Damsons) which they dry for winter as we do, they call the *Honestas*.
They

They haue also Figges, Nuttes, Apples, and other frutes, and Beanes, that they cal S A H V, their Nuttes C A H E H Y A. If we shewed them any thing that they haue not, noz knowe not what it is, shaking their heads, they will say N O H D A, whiche is as much to say, they haue it not, noz they know it not. Of those things they haue, they would with signes shew vs the way how to dress them, and how they grow. They eate nothing that hath any tast of salte. They are very great Thieues, for they will filch and steale whatsoeuer they can lay hold of, and all is fith that cemmeth to net.

¶ How our men set vp a great Crosse vpon the poynt of the sayd Porte, and the Captayne of those wild men, after a long Oration, was by our Captayne appeased, and contented that two of his Children should goe with him.

¶ Upon the 24. of y^e Moneth, we caused a faire high Crosse to be made of the heigth of thirtie fote, which was made in the presence of many of them, vpon the poynt of the entrance of the Gulfe, in the middelt whereof, we hanged vp a Shæld with thre floure de Lucez in it, and in the toppe was carued in the wood with Anticke letters this posse, V I V A L E R O Y D E F R A N C E. Then before them all we set it vp vpon the sayd poynt. They with great heede beheld both the making and setting of it vp. So sone as it was vp, we altogether knæled downe before them, with our hands towardes Heauen, yælding God thanks: and we made signes vnto them, shewing them the Heauens, and that all our saluation dependeth only on him which in them dwelleth: whereat they shewed a great admiration, looking first one at another, and then vpon the Crosse. And after we were returned to oure Shippes, their Captayne clad with an old Beares Skinn, with thre of his Sonnes, and a Brother of his with him, came vnto vs in one of their Boates, but they came not so nere vs as they were wont to do: there he made a long Oration vnto vs, shewing vs the crosse we had set vp, and making

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The first Relation.

a Crosse with two of his fingers, then did he shew vs all the Countrey about vs, as if he would say that all was his, and that we should not set by any Crosse without his leaue. His talke being ended, we shewed him an Axe, saying that we would giue it him for his skinne, to whiche he listned, for by little and little he came nere our Ships. One of our fellows that was in our boate, toke holde on theirs, & suddaynely leapt into it, with two or thre more, who enforced him to enter into our Ships, whereat they were greatly astonished. But our Captaine did straightwayes assure the, that they should haue no harme, nor any iniury offered them at all, and entertained them very frendly, making them eate and drinke. When did we shew them with signes, that the Crosse was but only set by to be as a light and leader which wayes to enter into the port, and that we would shortly come againe, and bring good stoze of iron wares and other things, but that we would take two of his children with vs, and after ward bring them to the said port againe: and so we clothed two of them in shirtes, and coloured coates, with red cappes, and put about euery ones necke a copper chaine, whereat they were greatly contented: then gaue they their old clothes to their fellows that wente backe againe, and we gaue to each one of those thre that wet backe, a hatchet, and some kniues, which made the very glad. After these were gone, and had told the nelues vnto their fellows, in the after none there came to our ships fire boates of them, with five or six men in euery one, to take their sawels of those two we had retained to take with vs, and brought them some fish, uttering many words which we did not vnderstand, making signes that they would not remoue the Crosse we had set by.

¶ How after we were departed from the saide porte, following our voyage along the sayd coast, we went to discover the land lying South-east, and North-west.

¶ The next daye, being the 25. of the moneth, we had faire weather, and went from the said port: and being out of the

the River, we sailed East North-east, so, after the entrance into the said River, the land is environed about, and maketh a bay in manner of halfe a circle, where being in our Ships, we might see at the coast sayling behind, which we came to seeke, the land lying South-east and North-west, the course of which was distant from the river about twentie leagues.

¶ Of the Cape *S. Aluise*, and *Momerancies Cape*, and certayne other lands, and how one of our Boates touched a Rocke and suddainely went over it.

On Monday being the 27. of the moneth, about sunne set we went along the saide lande, as we haue sayde, lying South-east and North-west, til Tuesday that we saw another Cape, where the land beginneth to bend toward the East: we went alongst it about 15. leagues, then both the land begin to turne Northward. About thre leagues fro the sayd Cape we sounded, and found 12. faddome water. The said lands are plaine, and the fairest and most without woods that we haue scene, with goodly greene fields and medowes, we named the said Cape *S. Aluise Cape*, bycause that was his day: it is 49. Degrees and a halfe in Latitude, and in Longitude. *. On Tuesday morning we were on the East side of the Cape, and being almost night, we went North-eastward so to approach nere to the said land, which tredeeth North and South. From *S. Aluise Cape*, to another called *Momerancies Cape*, about fiftene leagues, the lande beginneth to bende North-west. About thre leagues from the sayd Cape, we woulde nedes sounde, but we could finde no ground at 75. faddome, yet went we alongst the sayd land, about tenne leagues, to the Latitude of 50. degrees. The Saturday following, being the first of August, by Sunne rising, we had sight of certayne other landes, lying North, and North-east, that were very high and craggie, and seemed to be mountaynes: betwene which were other lowlands with Woodes and Rivers: we wente aboute the sayde landes, as well on the one side as
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The first Relation.

on the other, still bending North-west, to see if it were either a Gulfe, or a passage, vntill the fifth of the moneth. The distance from one land to the other, is about fiftene leagues. The middle betwene them both, is 50. degrees and a thirde part of one in Latitude. We had much ado to go five miles farther, the winds were so great, and the tide against vs. And at five miles end, we might playnely see and perceyue land on both sides, whiche there beginneth to spreade it selfe, but by cause we rather fell, than gotte way against the winds, we went toward land, purposing to goe to another Cape of land, lying Southwarde, which was the farthermost out into the Sea that we could see, about five leagues from vs, but so sone as we came thither, we founde it to be nought else but Rockes, stones, and craggie cliftes, such as we had not found any where that we had sayled Southwarde from S. Johns Cape: and then was the tide with vs, which carped vs against the winde Westwarde, so that as we were sayling along the sayd coast, one of our Boates touched a Roche, and suddainely went ouer, but we were constrained to leape out, so: to direct it on according to the tide.

¶ How after we had agreed and consulted what was best to bee done, wee purposed to returne from *S. Peeters* straight, and from *Tienness* Cape.

¶ After we had sayled along the sayd coast, for the space of two houres, behold, the tyde began to turne againste vs, with so swift and raging a course, that it was not possible for vs with thirtene oares to rowe or gette one stone cast farther, that we were constrained to leaue our Boates with some of our men to gard them, and tenne or twelue men went on shoare to the sayd Cape, where we found that the land beginneth to bend South-west, whiche hauing scene, we came to our Boates againe, and so to oure Shippes, whiche were still readie rigged, hoping to goe forward: but for all that, they were fallen more than four leagues where we had left them,

them, where so soone as we came, we assembled together all our Captaynes, Maysters, and Marriners, to haue their aduice and opinion what was best to be done: and after that euery one had sayd, considering that the Easterly windes beganne to beare sway, and blow, and that the flood was so great, that we did but fall, and that there was nothing to be gotten, and that Stormes and tempestes beganne to puffle in those new Countreys, and that we were so farre from home, not knowing the perils and dangers were behind, so2 epyther we must agree to turne and come backe againe, or else to stay there all the yeare. Whereouer, we did consider, that if an exchange of the Northerne windes did take vs, it were not possible for vs to depart thence. All which opinions being heard and considered, we altogether determined to adresse oure selues homeward. Now bycause vpon Saint Peeters day we entred into the sayde Straight, we named it Saint Peeters Straight. We sounded it in many places, in some we found 70. faddome water, in some 50. and nere the shoare but 30. and clere ground. From that day till Tlesday following, we had a good and prosperous gale of wind, that we trended the sayd land about on the North East South-east, West and North-west sides: so2 such is the situation of it, excepted one Cape of low lands that bendeth towarde South-east, about 25. leagues from the Straight. In this place we sawe certayne smokes, that the people of the Countrey made vpon the sayd Cape: but bycause the winde blew vs towarde the coast, we went not to them, whiche when they sawe, they came with two Boates and twelue men vnto vs, and as frælie came vnto our Shippes, as if they had bin French men, and gaue vs to vnderstande, that they came from the greate Gulfe, and that Tiennot was their Captayne, who then was vpon that Cape, making signes vnto vs, that they were going home to their Countreys where we were come from with our Shippes, and that they were laden with fish. We named the sayd Cape, Tiennots Cape. From the saide Cape all the lande trendeth East South-east, and West North-west.

F.

West.

The first Relation.

west. All the land lyeth low, very pleasant, enuironed with sand, where the sea is entermingled with marishes and shallows, the space of twentie leagues: then both the land begin to trend from West to East, North-east altogether enuironed with Ilands two or thre leagues from land, in whiche as farre as we could see, are many dangerous shallows more than foure or five leagues from land.

¶ How that vpon the ninth of August we entred within *White Sands*, and vpon the fifth of September we came to the port of *S. Malo*.

¶ From the said *Tuesday*, untill *Saturday* following, we had a great wind from the South-west, whiche caused vs to draw East North-east, on which day we came to the Easterly partes of the new land, betwene the Barnes and the Doble Cape. There beganne great stormie winds comming from the East with great rage: wherefoze we coasted the Cape North North-west, to searche the Northerne parte, which is (as we haue sayd) all enuironed with Ilands, and being nere the said Ilands and land, the wind turned into the South, which brought vs within the said gulfe, so that the next day being the ninth of August, we by the grace of God entred within *White Sands*. And this is so much as we haue discovered. After that, vpon the fiftenth of August, being the feast of the Assumption of our Lady, after that we had heard seruice, we altogether departed from the porte of *White Sands*, and with a happie and prosperous weather, we came into the middle of the Sea, that is betwene the newe land and *Brittanie*, in which place we were tost and tymorled thre dayes long with great stormes and windie tempests comming from the east, which with the aide and assistance of God we suffered: then had we faire weather, and vpon the fifth of September, in the said yeare, we came to the port of *S. Malo* whence we were come.

The

The language that is spoken in the Land newly discovered, called new Fraunce.

God	<i>Isnetz</i>	a Bow	<i>aignetaz</i>
the Sunne	<i>camez</i>	Brasse	<i>anfce</i>
the Heauen		the Brow	<i>yco</i>
the Day	<i>aiagla</i>	a Feather	<i>casimogan</i>
the Night	<i>ame</i>	the Moone	<i>conda</i>
Water	<i>estogatz</i>	the Earth	<i>cannt</i>
Sand	<i>aganie</i>	the Winde	<i>omnoscon</i>
a Sayle	<i>agonaze</i>	the Rayne	<i>cacacomy</i>
the Head	<i>conguedo</i>	Bread	<i>a met</i>
the Throate	<i>hehonguesto</i>	the Sea	<i>casoomy</i>
the Nose	<i>hesangue</i>	a Shippe	<i>vndo</i>
the Teeth	<i>agetascu</i>	a Man	<i>hoc hofco</i>
the Nayles	<i>ochedasco</i>	the Heares	<i>ygata</i>
the Feet	<i>anoudasco</i>	the Eyes	<i>hache</i>
the Legges	<i>amocdaza</i>	the Mouth	<i>hentasco</i>
a dead man	<i>aionasca</i>	the Eares	<i>agefcm</i>
a Skinne	<i>yca</i>	the Armes	<i>entrafcsc</i>
that Man	<i>afegne</i>	a Woman	<i>alonedecbe</i>
a Hatchet	<i>gadagoursere</i>	a sicke Man	<i>atza</i>
greene Fish	<i>gucjanac</i>	Shoes	<i>onfcozon</i>
good to be eaten		a Skin to couer a	<i>vondico</i>
Flesh		mās priuy mēbers	<i>caboneta</i>
Almonds	<i>anongaza</i>	red cloth	<i>agoheda</i>
Figges	<i>afcorda</i>	a Knife	<i>agedoneta</i>
Gold	<i>henyofco</i>	a Macrell	<i>caheyra</i>
the priuie members	<i>assegnega</i>	Nuttes	<i>honesta</i>
an Arow	<i>calta</i>	Apples	<i>sabe</i>
a greene Tree	<i>haneda</i>	Beanes	<i>achefco</i>
an earthen dish	<i>audaco</i>	a Swoord	

Heere endeth the first relation of *James Carhiers* discovery of the new land called *New France*, translated into English out of Italian by *I. F.*

Affai ben balla a chi fortuna suona.

Faj.

Athor.

¶ A shorte and briefe narration of the
Nauigation caused to be made by the King of
France, to the Ilands of *Canada, Hochelaga, Saguenay*, and
diuers others, which now are called *New France*.

With a discourse of the particulars, customes, and man-
ners of the inhabitaours therein.

Chap. 1.



In the yeare of our Lord 1535. vpon Whit-
sonday, being the 16. of *May*, by the comman-
dement of our owne Captayne *James Car-*
thier, and with a common accord, in the Ca-
thedral Church of *S. Malo*, we deuoutely
each one confessed our selues, and receyued
the Sacrament: and all entring into the Quier of the sayde
Church, we presented our selues before the Reuerend Father
in Christ, the Lord Bishop of *S. Malo*, who blessed vs all, be-
ing in his Bishops Roabes. The Wednesday following, be-
ing the 19. of *May*, there rose a good gale of winde, and there-
fore we hoysed Sayle with thre Shippes, that is to say, the
great *Hermine*, being in burthen about a hundred, or a hun-
dred and twentie Tunne, wherein the foresaide Captayne
James Carthier was Generall, and Maister *Thomas Fro-*
mont chiefe Maister, accompanied with Maister *Claudius*
of *Pont Briand*, Sonne to the Lord of *Monteceneil*, and Cupbea-
rer to the Dolphin of *France*, *Charles of Pomerai*, *Iohn Pow-*
let, and other Gentlemen. In the second Shippe called the
little *Hermine*, being of threescore Tunne burthen, were
Captaynes vnder the said *Carthier*, *Nace Salobert*, and Ma-
ster *William Marie*. In the third Shippe called the *Heme-*
rillon, being of fortie Tunne in burthen, were Captaynes
M. William Brittan, and *M. James Maingare*. So we sayled
with a good and prosperous wind, until the 20. of the said mo-
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A short

neth, at which time the weather turned into stormes & tempests, by which with contrarie winds, and darkenesse, endured so long y^e our ships being without any rest, suffered as much as any ships that euer went on seas: so that the 25. of June, by reason of that foule and foggie weather, all our shippes losse sight one of another, neyther salve we one another againe tyll we came to the newe lande where we had appointed to meet. After we had lost one another, we in the Generals ship were with contrarie windes tost to and fro on the sea, vntil the seventh of July, vpon which daye we arrived and came to the Island called the Island of Byrdes, which lyeth from the main lande. 44. leagues. This Islande is so full of byrdes, that all our ships might easily haue bin freighted with them, and yet for the great number that there is, it wold not seeme that any were taken away. We to victual our selues filled two boats of them. This Island hath the Pole eleuated 49. degrees, and 40. minutes. Vpon the eight of the sayde moneth we sayled further, and with a prosperous weather came to the Porte called The Port of white Sandes, that is in the Baie called The Baie of Castels, where we had purposed to meete and stay together the fiftenth of the said month. In this place therfore we looked for our felows, that is to say, the other two ships, til the 26. of the moneth, on which daye both came together. So soon as our fellows were come, we set our shippes in a readinesse, taking in both water, wood, and other necessaries. And then on the 29. of the said moneth, early in the morning we hoisted saile to passe on further, and sailing alongst the northerne coast that runneth Northeast and Southweest, til two howres after Sunne set or there-aboutes, and then we crossed along two Islandes, whiche doe stretch further forth, than the others, whiche we called S. Williams Islandes, being distant aboute 20. leagues or more from the Porte of Brest. All the coast from the Castels to that place lyeth East & West, Northeast and Southweast, hauing betwene it sundry little Islandes, altogether barren and full of stones, withoute anyther earth or trees, excepted certayne Vallies onely. The

The seconde Relation.

nexte day being the laste of Iulye (sailing one, we sayled ori
 (Westward to finde out other Ilands) which as yet we ha
 not founde, xij. leagues and a halfe, among whiche there is a
 great Baye towarde the North all full of Ilandes and great
 crêkes, where manye good harboroughes seeme to be: them
 we named Saint Marthas Ilandes, from which about a league
 and a halfe further into the sea, there is a dangerous shallow,
 wherein are four or five rocks, which lye from Saint Marthas
 Ilandes about vij. leagues as you passe into the said Ilands,
 on the East and on y^e West side, to which we came the said
 day an houre after noone, and from that houre until midnight
 we sailed about fiftene leagues athwart a cape of y^e lower
 Ilands, which we named S. Germans Ilands South. eastward
 fro whiche place about thre leagues, there is a very danger
 ous shallow. Likewise betwœn S. Germans Cape & S. Mar
 thas, about two leagues fro the said Ilands, there lyeth a back
 of sand, vpon which bank y^e water is but two sadome deepe,
 & therfore seeing y^e danger of y^e coast, we struck saile & went no
 further y^e night: The next day being y^e last of Iulye, we wente
 al along the coast y^e runneth East & west, West & by North,
 which is al environed about wth Ilandes & drie sandes, and in
 truth are very dangerous. The length fro S. Germans Cape
 to the said Ilands is about xviij. leagues & a half, at the ende
 of which ther is a goodly plot of grounde full of huge & high
 trees, albeit the rest of the coast be compassed about wth sandes
 wthout any signe or shew of harboroughs, til we came to Thi
 ennots Cape, which tendeth Northwest about vij. leagues
 from y^e foresaid Ilands, which Thiennots Cape we noted in our
 former voyage, & therfore we sailed on all that night West
 Northwest, til it was day, & then the winde turned againste
 vs, wherefore we wente to seeke a Haven wherein we might
 harbor our ships, & by god hap, found one fit for our purpose,
 about vij. leagues & a half beyond Thiennots Cape, and that
 we named S. Nicholas Haven, it lyeth amidst foure Ilandes
 that stretcheth into the sea. Upon the next we set a token set
 vp a wooden crosse, But note by the way that crosse must be
 turned

turned North-east, and then bending toward it, leaue it on the left hand, and you shall finde three fadome water, and within the Hauens but two. Also you are to take heede of two shelues that leane outwarde but a league. All this coaste is full of quicke sandes and very dangerous, albeit in sighte manye good Hauens seme to be there, yet is there nought else but shelues and sandes. We staide and rested our selues in the sayde Hauens, untill the seauenth of August being Sundaye: on whiche daye we hoysed sayle, and came towarde lande on the neather side towarde Rabasts Cape, distant from the sayd Hauens about twentie leagues North North-east, and South South-west: but the nexte daye there rose a stormie and a contrarie winde, and therefore we coulde finde no Hauens there towarde the South. Thence we wente coasting along towarde the North, beyonde the aboue-sayde Hauens aboute tenne leagues, where we founde a goodly greete gulfe, full of Ilandes, passages, and entraunces towarde what winde so euer you please to bend: for the knowledge of this gulfe there is a greete Ilande that is a Cape of the maine lande, stretching somewhat further south than the others, and aboute two leagues within the lande, there is an Hill fashioned as it were an heape of corne. We named the sayde Gulfe Saint Laurence hys Baie. The twelfth of the sayde month we went from the sayd S. Laurence hys Bay, or Gulfe, sayling Westward, and came to finde a Cape of maine lande on the Northside of the Baye, that runneth from the saide Sainte Laurence his Baie about fise and twentie leagues West and by South. And of the two wilde men whiche we toke in our former boyage, it was tolde vs that this was of the Wance towarde the South, and that there was an Ilande, on the Southerlye parte of whiche is the waye to goe to *Honguedo* where the yeare before we hadde taken them in *Canada*, and that two dayes iourney from the sayde Cape, an Ilande began the Kingdome of *Siquenay*, in the lande Northward extending towarde *Canada*, and aboute three leagues southward the saide Cape, there is aboue fiftie fadome deepe.

Moreouer

The seconde Relation.

Moreouer I beleue that there was neuer so many Whales
 ſene as we ſawe that day about the Cape. The next day af-
 ter our Ladie day in Auguſt, being the ſixteenth of the month,
 hauing paſt thoſe ſtraightes, where we had notice of certaine
 landes that we left toward the South, whiche landes are full
 of very high hilles, and therfore we named them The Ilands
 of the Aſſumption, and one Cape of the ſayd high countreyes
 lyeth Eaſt north-eaſte, and Weſte ſouth-weſt, the diſtance
 betwene which, is about ſix & twentie leagues. The Coun-
 tryes lying North, maye playnely be perceyued to be higher
 thā the Southerly more than thirtie leagues. We trended þ
 ſaide landes about toward the South, ſro the ſaid day vntyl
 Twelſday none following, the winde being in the Weſt, and
 therfore we bended toward the North, purpoſing to go and ſee
 the land that we beſore had ſpyed. Being arrived there, we
 founde the ſayd Ilands, as it were ioyned togiſher, and lowe
 toward the Sea. And the Northerly mountaines that are vpon
 on the ſaide lowe Ilandes ſtretching Eaſte, Weſte, and by
 Southe. Our men tolde vs that there was the beginning of
 Saguenay, and that it was land inhabited, and that thẽre com-
 meth the redde Copper, of them named CAIGNETDAZE.
 There is between the Southerly Ilands, and the Northerly
 about 30. leagues diſtance, and more thā 100. ſaddome depth.
 The ſaide men did moreouer certifie vnto vs, that there was
 the way and beginning of the gret riuer of Hochelaga, a ready
 way to Canada, which riuer the further it went the narrower
 it came, euen vntil to Canada, and that then there was freſhe
 water, which went ſo farre vplwards, that they hadde neuer
 hearde of any man had gone to the heade of it, and that there
 is no other paſſage but with ſmall boates. Our Captayne
 hearing their talke, and how they did affirm no other paſſage
 to be there, woulde not at that time proceede any further, tyll
 he had ſene and noted the other Ilandes, & coaſt toward the
 North, which he had omitted to ſee, after Saint Larence his
 gulfe, byeaufe he woulde requiſitly know, if in the Ilandes to-
 ward the South any paſſage had bin diſcovered.

How

¶ How our Captain caused the shippes to retourne backe again, only to know if in *Saint Lawrence* gulfe there were any passage towarde the North. CHAP. 2.

Upon the 18. of August being Wednesday, our Capitaine caused his shippes to winde backe, and bend toward the other shore, so that we trended the sayd southerly coast, whiche runneth South-east, & North-west, being fashioned like vnto halfe a bowe, and is a very high land, but yet not so high as that on the southerly partes. The Thursday following we came to seven very high Ilandes, whiche we named The round Ilandes. These Ilandes are distant from the others about fourtie leagues, and stretche out into the Sea about thre or foure leagues. About these there are goodly lowe groundes to be scene full of goodly trees, whiche we the Friday following, with our boates compassed aboute. Querswart these Ilandes there are diuerse sandie shelues more than two leagues into the sea, very dangerous, whiche at a lowe water remaine almost dry. At the furthest boundes of these lowe Ilands, that containe about tenne leagues, ther is a riuer of fresh water, that with such swiftnesse runneth into the sea, that for the space of one league within it the water is as freshe as anye fountaine water. We with our boates entred into the saide riuer, at the entraunce of whiche we found about one sadome water. There are in this riuer many fishes shaped like horses, which as our wilde men told vs, al the daye long lye in the water, and the night on lande: of which we sawe therein a great number. The next day being the one and twentieth of the month, by bryake of day we hoysed sayle, and sayled so long about the sayde coaste, that we had sight of the southerly partes of it, which as yet we had not scene, and of the Iland of the Assumption which we had founde, departing from the sayde land: which thing so soon as we had done, and that we were certified no other passage to be there, we came to our shippe againe, whiche we had left at

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the said Islands, where is a good harborough, the water being about nine or ten fadome. In the same place by occasion of contrarie winds and foggie myfles, we were constrained to stay, not being either able to come out of it, or hysle sayle til the four & twentieth of the month. On which day we departed & came to a haven on the Southerly coast, about 80. leagues from the said Islands. This haven is over against the flat Islands y^e lye amidst a river, because on the half way of y^e sayd Islands, & the said Haven toward the North, there is a verie great river that runneth betwene the high & low Islands, & more than three leagues into the sea: it hath many shelues, & there is not altogether one fadome water, so that the place is very dangerous: & from bank to bancke of the saide shelues, there is either xv. or xx. pades. All the Northerly coast & the East North-east and South South-west. The saide haven wherein we stayed, is as it were but a sluice of the waters that rise by the flood, and but of final accompt, we named them S. Johns Isletes, because we founde them, and entred into the the day of the beheading of that Saint. About five leagues asoze you come to the said haven Westward, there is no passage at al but only with litle boates. The haven of S. Johns Isletes, dyeth by all the waters that rise by flowing, yea if it flowe a fadome. The best place to harborough ships therein is on the South part of a certaine little Islande that is over against the sayde haven, whereby the bancke or shoze of the Island riseth. Upon the first of September we departed out of the said haven, purposing to go towarde Canada, and about 15. leagues from it towarde West South-west, amidst y^e river there are three Islandes, over against the whiche the river runneth swift, and is of a great depth, & it is that which leadeeth, and runneth into the Countrey and kingdome of Saguenay, as by the two wilde men of Canada it was tolde vs. This river, passeth and runneth along very high and steepe hilles of bare stone, where very little earth is, and notwithstanding there is greate quantitie of sundrie sortes of trees that growe in the sayde bare stones, even as vppon good and fertile

fertile ground, in such sorte that we haue seene some so great as well woulde suffice to make a masse for a thippe of foote Tunne burden, and as greene as possible can be growing, in a stonie rocke without any earth at all. At the entraince of the sayd riuer we mette with foure boates ful of wilde men, whiche as farre as we coulde perceyue, verie fearefullye came toward vs, so that some of them went backe agayne, & the other came as neare vs as casilye they might heare and vnderstand one of our wilde men, who tolde them his name, and then toke acquaintaunce of them, vpon whose word they came to vs. The next day, being the seconde of September, we came out of the riuer to goe to *Canada*, and by reason of the Seas flowing, the tide was verie swifte and daungerous for that on the South part of it there lye two Ilandes, about whiche more than thre leagues compasse, lye manye greate stones, and but two fadome water: and the flowing amfist those Ilandes, is verie vnconstante and doubtfull, that if it hadde not bene for our boates, we hadde bene in great danger to lose our liues: and coasting along the saide drye lands, there is more than fifteen fadome water. About fife leagues beyonde the riuer of *Saguenay* Southweast, there is another Ilande more northerly acrosse, whiche are certaine highe peeces of lande, and thereaboutes we thought to haue caste Anker on purpose to stape the next tide, but we could sound no ground by thre score fadome within a flighte shoote from shoare, so that we were constrained to winde backe to the sayde Ilande, where we sounded agayne, and sounde eightene fadome. The next morning we hoysed saile and wente thence, sayling further on, where we hadde notice of a certayne kinde of fishe neuer to seene of anye manne seene or knowen. They are aboute the bignesse of a Purpois, yet nothing like them, of bodye verie well proportioned, headed lyke Grayehoundes, altogether as white as Snowe, wythout anye spotte, within which Riuer there is great quantitie of them: they do liue altogether betwene the Sea and the freshe Water.

G.g.

These

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These of the Countrey call them *Aphothuys*, they tolde vs that they be very sauoye and good to be eaten. Moreover they affirme none to be found else wher but in that riuer. The sixth of the month, the weather being calme & faire, we went about fiftene leagues more vppward into the riuer, and there lighted on an Island that looketh Northward, and it maketh a little hauent or creeke wherein are many & innumerable great Tortoyzes, continuallye lying about that Islande. There are likewise great quantitie of the said Aphothuys taken by the inhabitours of the Countrey, so that there is as gret concourse and meeting in that place as is at *Bordeaux* in *France* at euery tide. This Island is in length about thre leagues, and in bredth two, and is a goodly and fertile plot of ground, replenished with many goodly and great trees of manye sortes. Among the rest ther are many Filburde trees, which we found hanging full of them, somewhat bigger and better in saueur than ours, but somewhat harder, and therefore we called it The Island of Filburdes. The seuenth of the month, being our Ladies euen, after seruiue we went from that Islande, to goe vpp higher into the riuer, and came to the Fourteene Islandes, seauen or eight leagues from the Islande of Filburdes, where the Countrey of *Canada* beginneth, one of which Islandes is ten leagues in length, and five in bredth, greatlye inhabited of such men as onlie liue by fishing of suche sortes of fishes as the riuer affourdeth, according to the seasons of them. After we had cast Anchor betwene the sayde Islande, and the Northernly coast, we went on lande and toke our two wilbe men with vs, making with many of those Countrey people, who woulde not at all approach vnto vs, but rather fledde from vs vntill our two men beganne to speake vnto them, telling the that they were *Taignoagny* & *Domagaia*, who so soone as they had take acquaintance of the, began greatly to reioyce, dauncing and shewing many sortes of ceremonies: and many of the chiefe of the came to our boats & brought many *Oles*, & other sortes of fishes, with two or thre burdens of great *Mills* wherwith they make their bread, & many gret much millions.

The

The same daye came also manye other boates full of those Countrey men and Women, to see and take acquaintance of our two mé, al which were as courteously receyued, & friendly entertayned of our Captayne, as possible could be. And to haue them the better acquaynted with him, and make them his friends, he gaue them many finall giftes, but of small value: neuerthelesse, they were greatly contented with them. The next day following, the Lorde of *Canada* (whose proper name was *Donnacona*) but by the name of Lorde, they call him *Agouhanna*, with twelue boates came to our Ships, accompanied of many people, who causing tenne of hys Boates to go backe with the other two, approached vnto vs with sixtene men more. Then began the sayde *Agouhanna* being nearest vnto our Shippe, according to the manner and fashion, to frame a long Oration, mouing all his bodie and members after a strange fashion, whiche thing is a Ceremonye and signe of gladnesse and securitie among them, and then comming to the Generals Shippe, where *Taignoagny*, and *Domagaia* spake with them, and they with him, where they began to tell and shewe vnto him what they had seene in *France*, and what good entertainment they had had, hearing which things, the Lorde seemed to be very glad of, & prayed our Captain to reach him his arme, that he might kisse it, whych thing he did: their Lord taking it, laide it about his necke, for so they vse to do when they will make much of one. Then our Captayne entered into *Agouhannas* boate, causing bread and wine to be brought, to make the sayd Lord and his compante to eate and drinke, whiche thing they did, and were greatly thereby contented and satisfied. Our Captayne for that time gaue them nothing, because he looked for a fitter oportunitie. These things being done, each one toke leaue of others, and the Lord went with his boates agayne where he was come from. Our Captayne then caused oure boates to be set in order, that with the next tide he might goe by higher into the River, to finde some harborough wherein to set our Ships: and the next tide we went coasting alongst

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the said Island, about tenne leagues, at the ende wherof, we found a goodly and pleasant place of water, where is another little river and haven, where by reason of the flood there, is two fadome water. This place seemed to vs very fitte and commodious to put our ships therein, and so we did very safely, we named it the holy Crosse, for on that day we came thither. Here vnto it, there is a villiage, whereof Donnacona is Lord, and there he keepeth his abode: it is called *Stadigona*, as goodly a plot of ground as possibly may be fene, and there withall very fruitefull, full of goodly trees such as in France, as Oakes, Elmes, Ashes, Walnut trees, Maple trees, Cedrons, Vines, and white Thornes, that bring forth fruite as big as any Damsons, and many other sortes of trees, vnder which groweth as faire tall hemp, as any in France, without any seede, or any mans worke or labour at all. Having considered the place, and finding it fit for our purpose, our Captayne withdrew himselfe on purpose to returne to our Shippes, but beholde, as we were coming out of the River, we met coming against vs one of the Lords of that villiage *Seadagona*, accompanied with many others, as men, women, and children, who after the fashion of their Countrey, in signe of mirth and ioy, began to make a long Oracion, the Women still singing and dancing by to the knees in water. Our Captayne knowing their good will and kinnesse toward vs, caused the Boate wherein they were, to come vnto him, and gaue them certaine trifles, as knives, and beades of glasse, whereat they were maruellous glad, for we being gone about 3. leagues frō them, for the pleasure they conceiued of our coming, we might heare the sing, and see the dance for all they were so farre.

¶ How our Captayne went to see and note the bignesse of the Island, and the nature of it, and then returned to the Shippes, causing them to be brought to the River of the holy Crosse. CHAP. 3.

¶ After we were come with our Boates vnto our Shippes againe, our Captayne caused our Barkes to be made ready to

die to go on land in the sayde Island, to note the trees that
 in thew seemed so faire, and to consider the nature and
 qualitie of it, which thing we did, and found it full of goodly
 trees like to ours. Also we sawe many goodly Vines, a
 thing not tofoze of vs scene in those Countreys, and there-
 fore we named it Bacchus Island. It is in length about twelue
 leagues, in sight very pleasant, but full of woods, no parte of
 it wrought, vnlesse it be in certaine places, where a few houses
 be for Fishers dwellings, as before we haue sayd. The
 next day we departed with our Ships to bring them to the
 place of the holy Crosse, and on the 14. of that moneth we
 came thither, and the Lorde Donnacona, Taignoagny, and
 Domagaia, with 25. Boates full of those people, came to meete
 vs, comming from the place whence we were come, and go-
 ing toward *Sradagona*, where their abiding is, and all came
 to our Ships, shewing sundrie and diuers gestures of glad-
 nes and mirth, except those two that we had brought, to
 witte, Taignoagny, & Domagaia, who seemed to haue altered
 & changed their mind & purpose, for by no meanes they would
 come vnto our Ships, albeit sundry times they were earnest-
 ly desired to do it, wher vpon we began to mistrust somewhat.
 Our Captayne asked the if according to promise they would
 not go with him to *Hochelaga*, they answered yea, for so they
 had purposed, and then each one withdrew himselfe. The next
 day being the fiftenth of the moneth, our Captaine wente on
 shore, to cause certaine poles and piles to be driuen into the
 water, and set vp, that the better and safelper we might see
 our Shippe there: and to behold that, many of those Countrey
 people came to meete vs there, among whome was Donna-
 cona, and our two men, with the rest of the company, who
 kepte themselves aside vnder a point or noke of lande
 that is vpon the shoare of a certayne Riuer, and no one
 of them came vnto vs as the other did that were not on their
 syde. Our Captayne vnderstanding that they were there,
 commaunded parte of oure menne to followe hym, and he
 went to the sayd point, where he found the sayd Donnacona,
 Taigno-

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Taignoagny, Domagaia, & diuers other: and after salutations giuen on eache side, Taignoagny settled himselfe fozmōst to speake to our Captayne, saying that y^e Lord Donnacona did greatly grōue and sozrow that our Captayne and his mē did weare warlike weapons, and they not. Our Captaine answered, that albeit it did grōue them, yet would not he leaue the of, and that (as he knew) it was y^e maner of *France*. But foz all these wordes, our Captayne and Donnacona left not off to speake one to another, and frēdly to entertaine one another. Then did we perceiue, that whatsoeuer Taignoagny spake, was only long of himselfe, and of his fellow, soz that our Captaine departed thence. He and Donnacona entred into a maruellous stedfast league of friendship, whereby all his people at once with a loude voyce, cast out thre great cryes, (a horrible thing to heare) and each one hauing taken licence of the other foz that day, we wente a bozrd agayne. The day following, we put our two great Shippes within the Riuer and harborough, where the waters being at the highest, are but one fadome and halie deepe, and at the lowest, but halfe a fadome. We left our Galion without the fluce, to the ende we might bring it to *Hochelaga*. So sone as we had safely placed our Shippes, behold, we saw Donnacona, Taignoagny, and Domagaia, with more than fīue hundred persons, men, women, and children, and the Lorde with tenne oꝝ twelue of the chiefest of the Countrey came a bozrd of our Shippes, who were all courteously receiued, and frēdly entertayned, both of our Captayne, and of all vs: and diuers giftes of small value were giuen them. Then did Taignoagny tell our Captayne, that his Lord did greatly sozrow that he would go to *Hochelaga*, and that he would not by any meanes permit that any of them should goe with him, and that the Riuer was of no importance. Our Captayne answered him, that foz all his saying, he would not leaue off his going thither, if by any meanes it were possible, soz that he was commanded by his King to goe as farre as possibly he could: and that if he (that is to say Taignoagny) would go with him, as he had promised,

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sed he shoulde be very wel entertained, beside that, he should haue such a gifte giuen him, as he shoulde wel content himselfe: for he shoulde doe nothing else but goe with hym to *Hochelaga*, and come againe. To whome Taignoagny answered, that he woulde not by any meanes go, and thereupon sodainely returned to their houses. The next day beyng the 17. of September, Donnacona retourned euen as at the firste, and brought with him many Celes, with sundry sorts of other fishes, whereof they take greate store in the sayde Riuer, as moze largely hereafter shall be shewed. And as soone as they were come to our Shippes, according to their wonted vse beganne to sing and daunce. This done, Donnacona caused all his people to be sette of one side, then making a rounde circle vpon the Sand, caused our Captaine with all his people to enter therein, then he beganne to make a long Oration: holding in one of his handes a Maiden child 10. or 12. yeares olde, whych he presented vnto our Captaine: then sodainely beganne his people to sende out three shriekes or howles, in signe of ioy and league of friendshippe, presently vpon that he did present vnto him two other yong Male children one after another, but yonger than the other, at the giuing of whych, euen as before, they gaue oute shriekes and howles very lowde, with other ceremonies: for whych presents, our Capitaine gaue the saide Lorde greate and hearty thanks. The Lord tolde our Captaine then, that one of the children was his owne brother, and that the Maiden child was daughter vnto his owne sister, and these presents were onely giuen him, to the end he should not goe to *Hochelaga* at all, to whome our Captaine answered, that if they were onely giuen hym to that intent, if so he would he should take them againe, for that by no meanes he woulde leaue hys goyng off, for as much as he was commaunded of his King. But concerning this, Domagaia tolde oure Capitaine, that their Lorde had giuen him those children as a signe and token of goodwill and friendshippe, and that he was contented to goe wpyth him to *Hochelaga*, vppon whyche talke greate

D.

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two, des arose betwene Taignoagny and Domagaia, by wh^{ch} the we plainly perceued that Taignoagny was but a craftie knaue, and that he pretended but mischief and treason, as well by thys dect as others that we by hym hadde seene. After that our Captaine caused the saide chyldren to be putte in oure shippes, and caused two Swyrdes, and two copper Basens, the one wrought, the other plaine, to be brought vnto hym, and them he gaue to Donnacona, who was therewith greatly contented, yelding most hartye thanks vnto our Captaine for them, and presently vpon that he commaunded all his people to sing and daunce, and desired oure Captaine to cause a piere of artillerie to be shot off, bycause Taignoagny and Domagaia made great brags of it, and had tolde them maruellous things, and also, bycause they had neuer hearde nor seene any befoze: to whome our Captaine answered, most willingly: and by and by commaunded his men to shote off 12. cannons charged with bullettes, acrosse the wood that was hard by those people and ships, at whose noyse they were greatly astonished and amazed, for they thoughte that Heauen had fallen vppon them, and put themselves to flight, howling, crying, and shrieking, that it seemed hel were broken lose. ~~12.~~ befoze we went thence, Taignoagny caused other men to tell vs, that those men whiche we had lefte in our Gallion at roade, had slaine two men of theyr company, with a piere that they had shotte off, wherevppon the reste had put themselves all to flight, as thoughte they should all haue bene slaine, whych after ward we found vntrue, because our men had not shotte off any piere at all that daye.

¶ Howe Donnacona, Taignoagny, with others, deuised a prettie slight or pollicie: for they caused three of theyr men to be attyred like Diuels, sayning to be sent from theyr God *Cudruagny*, onely to hinder our voyage to *Hoche-liga*. CHAP. 4.

The next day being the eighteenth of September, these men still endeauoured themselves to seeke all meanes possi-

possible to hinder and let our going to *Hochelaga*, and devised a pretty guile, as hereafter it all be shewed. They went and dressed these men like Devils, being wrapped in dogs skins white and blacke, their faces besmared as blacke as any coales, with hoines on their heads more than a yard long, and caused them secretly to be putte in one of their boates, but came not nere our shippes as they were wont to do, for they lay hidden wythin the wood for the space of two houres, looking for the tye, to the end, the boate wherein the Devils were, might appoach and come neare vs, which, when time was, came, and all the rest issued out of the wood commyng to vs, but yet not so neare as they were wonted to do. There began Taignoagny to salute our Capitaine, who asked hym if he woulde have the boate to come for hym, he answered, not for that time, but after a while he woulde come vnto our shippes: then presently came that boate rushing out, wherein the three devils were with such long hoines on their heades, and the middlemost came making a long Oration, & passed a long our shippes without turning or looking toward vs, but with the boate wente to strike on lande. Then bydde Donacona with all his people pursue them, and lay holde on the boate and Devils, who so soone as the menne were come to them, fell prate in the boate even as if they hadde bene dead: then were they taken vpp and carried into the Wood, baying but a stones cast off, then every one wythdrew himselfe into the wood, not onely staying behinde with vs, where being, they beganne to make a long discourse, so lowde, that we myghte heare them in our shippes, whiche lasted aboute halfe an houre, and being ended, we gan to espie Taignoagny and Domagaia commyng towards vs, holding their handes ioyned togyther, caryng their battes vnder their vpper garment, shewing a greate admiration, and Taignoagny looking vpp to Heauen, cryed three tymes Iesus, Iesus, Iesus, and Domagaia downg as his fellow had done before, cryed, Iesus Maria. James Carthier our Capitaine hearing them, and seeing their gestures & ceremonies, asked

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of them what they ayled, and what was happened or chaunged anew, they answered, that there were very ill tydyngs befallen, saying in French, *Nenni est il bon*, that is to saye, it was not good: our Captaine asked them again, what it was, then answered they, that they Lord Cudruaigny had spoken in *Hochelaga*, and that he had sent those three men to shew unto them that there was so muche Ice and Snowe by the way, that whosoever went thither shoulde dye, which wordes when we heard, we laughed, and mocked them, saying, that their God Cudruaigny was but a scold and a noddy, for he knewe not what he did or saide: then bade we them shewe his messengers from vs, that Christ would defende them all from colde, if they would goe with him. Then did they aske of our Captaine, if he had spoken with him, he answered, no, but that his ministers had, and that he had tolde them they shoulde haue sayre weather: which words when they had heard, they thanked our Captaine, and departed toward the woodde to tell those newes unto their fellows; who soonely came all rushing out of the woodde, seeming to be very gladd for those wordes that our Captaine had spoken, and to shew, that thereby they had had, and felt great ioy. So sone as they were before our Shippes, they altogether gaue oute their great shriekes, and thereupon began to sing and dance, as they were wont to doe. But for a resolution of the matter Taignoagny and Domagaia tolde our Captaine, that they Lord Donnacona would by no meanes permitte that any of them shoulde goe with him to *Hochelaga*, vnlesse he would leaue hym some hostage to stay with him, our Captaine answered them, that if they would not go with him with a good will, they should stay, for he would not by any meanes leaue his going off, but would by all meanes possible endeavour himselfe to goe thither if he coulde.

How

¶ Howe oure Captayne, wyth all his Gentlemenne, and fiftie Marriners, departed wyth oure Gallion, and the two boates of *Canada* to go to *Hochelaga*, and also there is described, what by the way and vppon the riuier was scene. CHAP. 5.

The next day being the 19. of September we hoisted saile, and with our Gallion and two boates departed to go by the riuier with the floude, where on both shoares of it we beganne to see as goodly a countrey as possibly can with eye be scene, all replenished with very goodly trees, and vines laden as full of Grapes as coulde be all along the riuier; whyche rather seemed to haue bene planted and wrought by hand by worke than otherwise. True it is, that bycause they are not dressed and wrought as they shoulde be, they bunches of Grapes are not so great as ours, also we sawe all along the riuier many houses inhabited of fishers, whyche take all kindes of fishes, and they with great familiaritie and kinnesse came vnto vs, even as if we had bene theyr Countrey men, and brought vs greate store of fishe, suche as they hadde with other thyngs, whyche we exchanged with them for other wares, who lifting by their hands toward heauen, gaue many signes of ioy: we stayed at a place called *Hochelag*, about 25. leagues from *Canada*, where the riuier waxeth very narrowe, and runneth very swift, wherefore it is very dangerous, not only for that, but also for certain gret stones that are therein: Many boates and barkes came vnto vs, in one of whiche came one of the chiefe Lordes of the Countrey, making a long discourse, who being come nere vs, did by euident signes and gestures shew vs, that the higher the Riuer went, the more dangerous it was, and bade vs take heed of our selues. The saide Lorde presented and gaue vnto our Captaine two of his owne children, of whyche oure Captaine tooke one being a wench seuen or eight yeres old, the man child he gaue him againe, bycause it was too yong,

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for it was but thre yeares olde. Our Captaine as friendly and as courteously byd entertaine and receiue the said Lord and his company, giuing the certaine small trifles, & so they departed towarde shoare againe. After wards the said Lord, his wife, and his daughter, came to visite oure Capitaine at *Canada*, bying him certaine small p̄sents. From the 19. vntill the 28. of September, we sailed by along the saide river, neuer losing one houre of time; all whiche time we saw as goodly and pleasant a Country as possibly can be wished for, full (as we haue saide befoze) of all sortes of goodly trees, that is to say, Dakes, Elmes, Walnut-trees, Cedrons, Firres, Ashes, Wore, Willowes, and greate store of Vines, all as full of Grapes as coulde be, that if anye of our fellows went on shoare, they came home laden wyth them: there are likewise many Cranes, Swannes, Geese, Duckes, Feasants, Partridges, Thrushes, Blache-birdes, Turtles, Finches, Redbeastes, Fightingales, Sparrowes, with many other sortes of Birds, euen as in *France*, and great plentie and store. Upon the 28. of September, we came to a gret wide lake in the middle of y^e river five or six leagues broad, and twelue long, all that day we wente againste the tide, hauyng but one faddome water, still keeping the saide scantling: beyng come to one of the heades of the Lake, we coulde espye no passage or going out, nay, rather it seemed to haue bene closed and shutte vpper rounde about, and there was but halfe a faddome water, lyttle more or lesse. And therefore we were constrained to cast Anchor, and stape with our Gallion, and wente with oure two boates to seeke some going out, and in one place we found four or five branches, whiche out of the river come into the Lake, and they come from *Hochelaga*. But in the saide branches, because of the greate fiercenesse and swiftnesse wherewith they breake out, and the course of the water, they make certaine Crakes, and goings acrosse, yet at that time there was but halfe a faddome water. Whose Crakes beyng passed, we found thre fadome, and as farre as we could perceiue by the floud

It was that time of the yeare that the waters are lowest, for at other times they flowe higher by two faddomes. All these foure or five branches do compasse about five or six Ilandes, very pleasaunt, and thereby riseth the end of the Lake, about 15. leagues beyond, they all do come into one. That day we landed in one of the saide Ilands, and met with five men that, were hunting of wild beasts, who freely and familiarly came to our boates without anye feare, as if we hadde euer bene brought by together. Our boates being somewhat neare the shoare, one of them tooke our Captaine in his armes, and carried him on shoare, as lightly and as easilie, as if he had bene a child of five olde: so strong and sturdy are those people. We founde, that they had a greate heape of wilde Spice that lyue in the water, as big as a Conny, and very good to eate, which they gaue vnto our Captaine, who for a recompence gaue them knives and glazen Beades. We asked the with signes if that was the way to *Hochelaga*, they answered yea, and that we had yet thre dayes sayling thither.

¶ Howe our Captaine caused our Boates to be mended and dressed to goe to *Hochelaga*: and bycause the way was somewhat difficult and harde, we left our Gallion behinde: and howe we came thither, and what entertainment wee had of the people. CHAP. 6.

The next day our Captaine seeing, that for that tyme it was not possible for our Gallion to goe on anye further, he caused oure Boates to be made ready, and as muche munition and victualles to be putte in them, as they coulde well beare: he departed wyth them, accompanied wyth manye Gentlemen, that is to saye, Claudius of *Ponte Briand*, Cup-bearer to the Roide Dolphin of *Fraunce*: Charles of *Poueray*: Iohn Gouion: Iohn Powell: with twenty and eight mariners; and Mace Iallobert, and William

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William the Buttor, who had the charge under the Captaine of the other two shippes, to go by as farre as they could into that river: we sailed with good and prosperous weather vntill the nineteenth of October, on whiche daye we came to the towne of *Hochelaga* distant from the place where we had left our Gallion 45. leagues. In whych place of *Hochelaga*, and all the waye we went, we met with many of those countymen, who brought vs fishe, and suche other victualles as they had, still dauncing, and greatly reioycing at oure coming. Our Captaine, to lure them in, and to keepe them our friends, to recompence them, gaue them kniues, beades, and such small trifles, wherewith they were greatly satisfied. So some as we were comenere *Hochelaga*, there came to meete vs aboute a thousand persons, men, women and childzen, who afterwarde did friendly and merely entertaine and receyue vs as anye father woulde do his childe, whiche he had not of long tyme siene, the men dauncing on one side, the women on an other, and likewise the childzen on an other: after that they brought vs great store of fish, & of their beade made of Millet, casting them into oure Shippes so thicke, that you would haue thoughte it to fall from heauen. Whiche when our Captaine sawe, he, wyth many of hys companye wente on shoare: so sone as ever we were alande, they came clustering aboute vs, making very muche of vs, bynging theyr yong childzen in theyr armes, onely to haue oure Capitaine & his company to touch them, making signes and shewes of great myght & gladnes, that lasted more than halfe an houre. Our Captaine seeing theyr louing kindnesse and entertainment of vs, caused all the women orderly to be set in araye, and gaue them Beades made of Tin, and other suche small trifles, and to some of the men he gaue kniues: then he returned to the boates to supper, and so passed that night, all whiche while all those people stode on the shoare as neare oure boates as they might, making great fiers, and dauncing very merrily, still crying, *Aghaze*, which in their tongue signifieth Myrth and Safetie.

How

¶ How our Captayne with five Gentlemen, and twentie armed men, all well in order, went to see the Towne of *Hochelaga*, and the situation of it. CHAP. 7.

¶ Our Captayne the next day very early in the morning, hauing very gorgeously attired himselfe, caused all his company to be set in order to go to see the Towne and habitation of those people, and a certaine Mountayne that is somewhat nere the Citie: with whome went also five Gentlemen, and twentie Parriners, leauing the rest to keepe and looke to our Boates: we tooke with vs three men of *Hochelaga* to bring vs to the place. All along as we went, we founde the way as well beaten and frequented as can be, the saydest and best Countrey that possibly can be scene, full of as goodly great Dakes as are in any wood in *France*, vnder whiche the ground was all couered over with faire Aloynes. After we had gone about foure or five leagues, we met by the way one of the chiefest Lords of the Citie, accompanied with manye mo, who so soone as he saw vs, beckned and made signes vnto vs, that we must rest vs in that place, where they had made a great fire, and so we did. After that we had rested oureselues there a while, the sayd Lord began to make a long discourse, euen as we haue sayd aboue they are accustomed to do in signe of mirth and friendship, shewing our Captayne and all his company a ioyfull countenance, and good will, who gaue him two hatchets, a paire of kniues, and a Crosse, which he made him to kisse, and then put it about his necke, for whiche he gaue our Captayne heartie thanks. This done, we wente along, and about a league and a halfe farther, we beganne to find goodly and largo feldes, full of suche Cozne as the Countrey yeldeth. It is euen as the Millet of *Bresill*, as great, and somewhat bigger than small Peason, wherewith they liue euen as we do with ours. In the midst of those feldes is the Citie of *Hochelaga*, placed nere, and as it were ioyned to a great Mountaine, that is tilled round about,

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bounte, very fertile, on the toppe of whiche, you may see be-
 rye sarre, we named it Mounte Roiall. The Cittie of
Hochelaga is rounde, compassed aboute with timber, with
 thre course of Rampires, one within another, framed
 like a sharpe Spire, but layde acrosse aboute. The middle
 most of them is made and builde as a direct line, but per-
 pendicular. The Rampires are framed and fashioned with
 peeces of Timber, layde along on the grounde, very well
 and cunningly ioyned together after their fashion. This en-
 closure is in heighth aboute two rodde. It hath but one
 Gate or entrie thereat, whiche is shutte with piles, stakes,
 and barres. Over it, and also in many places of the wall,
 there be places to runne along, and Ladders to gette vp,
 all full of Stones, for the defence of it. There are in the
 Towne aboute fiftie houses, aboute fiftie paces long, and
 twelve, or fiftene broad, builde all of woodde, covered o-
 ver with the barkie of the woodde, as broad as any boorde,
 very finely and cunningly ioyned together. Within the
 sayde Houses, there are manye roomes, Lodgings, and
 Chambers. In the middelt of every one there is a greate
 Courte, in the middle whereof they make their fire. They
 live in commons together: then do the Husvandes, Wives,
 and Childzen, each one retire themselves to their Cham-
 bers: They haue also on the toppe of their Houses cer-
 tayne Garrets, wherein they keepe their Corne to make
 their bread withall: they call it *CARRACONNY*, which
 they make as hereafter shall followe. They haue cer-
 tayne peeces of woodde, made hollowe, like those where-
 on we beate our Hempe, and with certayne Beeties
 of woodde they beate their Corne to powder: then they
 make paste of it, and of the paste, cakes, or else Tartes,
 then lay them on a broad and hote stone, and then couer
 it with hote Tiles, and so they bake their Bread, in stead
 of Ovens. They make also sundrye sortes of Pottage
 with the sayde Corne of Pease, and of Beanes, where-
 of they haue greate store: also with other fruites, as

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Puske Milligins, very greate Cucumbers. They haue al-
 so in their Houses certayne Vessels, as bigge as anye
 Boate, or Tunne, wherein they preserve and keepe their
 fishe, causing the same in Sommer to be dyed in the Sunne,
 and liue therewith in Winter, whereof they make greate
 prouision, as we by experience haue seene. All their viandcs
 and meates are without any tast or sauoure of salt at all.
 They sleepe vpon barks of Trees layde all along vpon the
 ground, with the Skinnes of certayne wilde Beastes,
 wherewith they also cloth and couer themselves. The thing
 most pretious that they haue in all the *Mozdo*, they call it
Esyrony: it is as white as any Snowe: they take it in
 the Riuer of *Cornibotz*, in the manner as here followeth.
 When any one hath deserved death, or that they take any
 of their enemies in Warres, first they kill him, then wth
 certayne great kniues they giue great slashes and strokes vpon
 the buttockes, flankes, thighes, and shoulders: then
 they cast the same body so mangled, downe to the bottomne
 of the Riuer, in a place where it is, called *Esyrony*, and there
 leave it tenne or twelue houres, then they take it vp againe,
 and in the cuttes finde those. Of them they make beades,
 and weare them aboute their neckes, euen as we do them of
 golde, accompting it the pretiouslest thing in the *Mozdo*.
 They haue this vertue and propertie in them, they will
 stoppe or stench any bladding at the nose, for we haue proued
 it. These people are giuen to no other exercise, but onely to
 husbandrie, and fishing wherewith to liue, they haue no care
 of any other wealth or commoditie in this worlde, for they
 haue no knowledge of it, and that is, bycause they neuer
 trauell and goe out of theyr Countrey, as those of *Canada*,
 and *Sigenay* do, albeit the *Canadians* with eyght or nine
 Villages more alongst that Riuer bee subiectes vnto
 them.

Iij.

¶ How

The first Relation.

¶ How we came to the Towne of *Hochelaga*, and the entertaynements there we had, and of certayne giftes oure Captayne gaue them, with diuers other things.

CHAP. 8.

SOME as we were come nere the Towne, a greate number of the inhabitoures thereof came to presente themselves befoze vs after their fashon, making very much of vs: we were by our guides brought into the midst of the Towne. They haue in the middlemost parte of their houses a large square place, being from side to side a good stons cast, where we were brought; and there with signes were commaunded to stay: then suddaynely all the Women and Maydens of the Towne gathered themselves together, parte of which had their armes full of yong Children, and as manie as could, came to rubbe our face, our armes, and what parte of the bodye soener they could touch, weeping for verge for that they saw vs, shewing vs the best countenance that possible was, desiring vs with theyr signes, that it woulde please vs to touche theyr Children. That done, the menne caused the Women to withdraue themselves backe, then they euery one late downe on the ground round about vs, as if they would haue shewen and rehearsed some Comedie, or other shew: then presently came the Women agayne, euery one bringing a fouresquare matte in manner of Carpettes, and spreading them abroad on the ground in that place: then they caused vs to sit vpon them. That done, the Lord & King of y^e country was brought vpon nine or ten mens shoulders, (whome in theyr tongue they call *AGOVHANNA*) sitting vpon a great Stagges Skinne, and they layde him downe vpon the soylayde mattes nere to our Captayne, euery one beckning vnto vs that he was theyr Lord and King. This *Agouhanna* was a manne aboute fiftie yeares olde: he was no whittle better apparelled than any of the rest, onely excepted,

repted, that he had a certaine thing made of beastes Skins
 (called *Rices*) like a redde towell, and that was in steade of
 his Crowne. He was full of the palsey, and his members
 shronke together. After he had with certayne signes and
 beekes saluted our Captaine and all his company, and by
 manifest tokens bidde vs all welcome, he shewed his
 legges and armes to our Captaine, and with signes desi-
 red him to touch them, and so he did, rubbing them with hys
 oile hands: then did Agouhanna take the wreath or crowne
 he had about his head, and gaue it vnto our Captaine, that
 done, they broughte befoze him diuerse diseased men, some
 blinde, some criples, some lame and impotent, and some so
 olde that the heare of their eyelids came downe and couered
 their Cheekes, and laide them al along befoze our Captaine,
 to the ende they mighte of him be touched: for it seemed vnto
 them that God hadde bene descended and come downe from
 Heauen to heale them. Our Captaine seeing the misery and
 deuotiō of this poore people, recited the Gospel of Saint Iohn,
 that is to saye, In the beginning was the word: touching eu-
 rie one that were diseased, praying to God that it wold please
 him to open the harts of this poore people, and to make them
 knowe his holy worde, and that they might receiue baptisme
 and Christendome: that done, he toke a booke in his hande, &
 with a lowde voyce redde all the passion of Christ, worde by
 worde, that al the bystanders might hear him, at which while
 this poore people kept silence, & were maruellously attentiu,
 looking vp to heaue, & imitating vs in gestures. Then he caused
 he men al orderly to be set on one side, y women on another, &
 likewise the children on another, and to the chiefe of them
 he gaue Watchets, to the other kniues, and to the women
 beades, and such other smal triffes. Then where the children
 were, he caste rings, counters, and branches made of Tin,
 whereat they seemed to be verie gladd. That done, our Cap-
 taine commaunded Shalwies, and other musicall instrumēt
 to be sounded, which when they heard, they were very merr-
 ie. Then we toke our leaue and wente to our boate: the wo-

The seconde Relation.

me seeing that, put themselves befoze to stay vs, and brought vs out of their meates that they had made ready for vs, as fishe, pottage, beanes, and suche oger things, thinking to make vs eat, and dine in that place: but bycause the meates hadde no sauoure at all of salte, we liked them not, but thanked them, and with signes gaue them to vnderstand that we hadde no neede to eat. When we were out of the Towne, diuerse of the men and women followed vs, and brought vs to the toppe of the sayde mountaine, which we named Mount Roiall, it is aboute a league from the Towne. When as we were on the top of it, we myght discern, and plainly see thirtie leagues off. On the South side of it there are manye hilles to be sene, running Weste and East, and as manye moze on the South, amongst and betwene the whiche the Countrey is as layze and as pleasaunte as possiblye can be sene, being leauell, smothe, and very playne, fitte to be husbanded and tilled: and in the middelt of those fieldes we mighte see further a greate waye than where we hadde leste oure boates, where was the greatest and the swiftest fall of water that anye where hath been sene, as greate, wide, and large, as oure sighte myghte discern, goyng Southweast along thre layze and rounde Mountaines that we sawe, as we iudged aboute fiftene leagues from vs. Those whiche brought vs thither, tolde and shewed vs, that in the sayde Riuier there were thre suche falles of water moze, as that was where we hadde leste oure boates: but because we coude not vnderstande theyr language, we coude not knowe howe farre they were one from another. Moreover, they shewed vs with signes, that the sayde thre falles being passe, a manne myghte sayle the space of thre moneths moze along that Riuier, and that along the hilles that are on the North side, there is a greate Riuier, whiche euen as the other commeth from the East, we thoughte it to be the Riuier that runneth through

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thoughe the Countrey of *Saguenay*: and wthoute anye signe or question moued or asked of them, they toke the chapne of oure Captaines whistell, whiche was of silver, and the dagger harte of one of oure fellowe Marriners, hangyng on hys side, being of yellowe Copper, guilte, and shewed vs that suche stuffe came from the sayde Riuer, and that there bee *Agonionda*, that is as muche to saye, as euill people, who goe all armed euent to their fingers endes. Also they shewed vs the manner and making of theyr armour: they are made of boordes and woodd, finelye and cunninglye wroughte together. They gaue vs also to vnderstande that those *Agonionda*, doe continuallye warre againste them: but bycause we dyd not vnderstande them well, we coulde not perceyue how farre it was to that Countrey. Our Captaine shewed them redde Copper, whiche in theyr language they call *Caignetadze*, and lokyng towarde that Countrey wth signes, asked them if anye came from thence, they shakynge theyr heades answered no: but they shewed vs that it came from *Saguenay*, and that lyeth cleane contrarie to the other. After we hadde hearde and sene these things of them, we dreyue to oure boates accompanied wth greate multitude of those people: some of them when as they saue anye of oure fellowes weare, they woulde take them vppon theyr shoul- ders, and carrie them as on horsebacke. So sone as we came to oure boates, we hoysed sayle to goe towarde ouer Gallion, doubting of some mischaunce. Oure departure grieved and displeased them verie muche, so they followed vs along the Riuer as farre as they coulde: we wente so faste that on Mondaye being the fourth of October we came where oure Gallion was. The Tweldaye followyng, being the fiftie of the moneth, we hoysed sayle, and wth oure Gallion and
boates

The seconde Relation.

boates, departed from thence toward the prouince of *Canada*, to the port of the Holy Crosse, where we had left our ships. The seauenth daye we came against a riuer that comeneth from the North, and entred into that riuer, at the entraunce wherof are foure little Ilandes, ful of faire and goodly trees: we named that riuer The riuer of Fouetz: But bycause one of those Ilandes stretcheth himselfe a great way into the riuer, our Captaine at the point of it caused a goodlye greate Crosse to be set vppe, and commaunded the boats to be made readie, that with the nexte tide he mighte goe vp to the sayde riuer, and consider the qualitie of it, whiche we did, and that daye wente vp as farre as we coulde: but bycause we founde it to bee of no impoytaunce, and that wee coulde sounde no bottom, we returned down and back againe.

¶ Howe wee came to the Port of the *Holie Crosse*, and in what state we founde our shippes: and howe the Lorde of the Countrey came to visite oure Captaine, and oure Captain him: and of certaine particular customes of the people. CHAP. 9.

W^hon Monday being the eleuenth of October we came to the Port of the Holy Crosse, where our shippes were, & founde that the maisters and Partners we had lefte there, had made and reared a Trench befoze the ships, altogether closet with great peeces of Timber set vprighte and verge well fastened together: then had they beset the saide trench aboute with peeces of Artillerie and other necessarie things to shielde and defende themselves from the power of all the Countrey. So sone as the Lorde of the Countrey heard of our coming, the next day being the twelfth of October, he came to visit vs, accompanied with Taignoagny, Domagaia, and many others, saying to be verge glad of our coming, making muche of our Captain, who as friendly as he coud, entertained them, albeit they had not deserued it. Donnacona their Lord desired our Captaine the next day to come
and

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and see *Canada*, which he promised to do: for the next day being the thirtieth of the moneth, he with all his gentlemen, and fiftie Mariners very wel appointed, went to visite *Donnacona* and his people, about a league from our ships. The place where they make their abode, is called *Stadagona*. When we were about a stons cast from their houses, manye of the inhabitants came to meete vs, being all set in a ranke, and (as their custome is,) the men al on one side, and the womē on the other, all dauncing & singing without any ceasing: and after we had saluted and receined one another, our Captaine gaue them knives and such other slight things: then he caused all the women and children to passe along befoze him, giuing ech one a ring of Tin, for which they gaue him hartly thāks: that done, our Captaine was by *Donnacona* and *Taignoagny*, broughte to their houses (the qualitie considered) were very well provided, and storied with suche victualles as the Countrey yeeldeth, to passe away the Winter withal. Then they shewed vs the skinner of five mens heades spred upon boards as we do vse parchmēt, *Donnacona* told vs that they were skinner of *Toudamansi*, a people dwelling towarde the South, who continually doe warre against them. Moreover they tolde vs, that it was two yeares passe that those *Toudamans* came to assault them, yea euen into the said river, in an Island that lyeth ouer against *Saguenay*, where they had bene the night befoze, as they were going a warfaring in *Honguedo*, with two hundereth persons, men, women, and children, who being all asleepe in a fort that they had made, they were assaulted by the saide *Toudamans*, who put fire rounde aboute the fort, and as they would haue come out of it to saue themselves, they were all slaine, onely five excepted, who escaped. For which losse they yet sorrowed, shewing with signes, that one day they would be reuenged: that done, we came to our ships againe.

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The second Relation.

¶ The manner how the people of that Country liues: and of certaine conditions: of their Faith, manners, and customes. CHAP. 10.

This people beleeue no whit in God, but in one who they call Cudraign: they say that often he speaketh with them and telleth them what weather shall followe, whether good or badde. Moreover they say, that when he is angrie with them he casteth duste into their eyes: they beleeue that when they die they go into the Stars, and thence by little and little descend downe into the *Horizon*, even as the Stars doe, and then they go into certaine greene fieldes full of goodly faire & pretious trees, floures, and fruites. After that they had giuen vs these things to vnderstand, we shewed them their error, and tolde that their Cudraigni did but deceiue them, for he is but a Diuell and an euill spirite: affirming vnto them, that there is but one only God, who is in Heauen, and who giueth vs all necessaries, being the creatour of all himselfe, and that onely we must beleeue in him: moreover, that it is necessarie for vs to be baptized, otherwile we are dampned into Hel. This and manie other things concerning our faith and religion we shewed them, all which they did easily beleeue, calling their Cudraigni, Agouiada: so that very earnestly they desired and prayed our Captaine that he woulde cause them to be baptized, and these Lozde, Taignoagny, Domagaia, and all the people of the towne came vnto vs, hoping to be baptized: but because we did not thoroughly knowe their minde, and that there was no bodie coulde giue them our beliefe and religion to vnderstande, we excused our selues, desiring Taignoagny and Domagaia to tell the reste of their Countreymenne, that we woulde come againe another time, and bring Ministers and Priestes with vs, for without them they coulde not be baptized: which they byd easilie beleeue: for Domagaia and Taignoagny hadde scene

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many childzen baptised in *Egyptain* whiles they were there. Whiche promise when they hearde, they seemed to be verie gladd. They liue in common togither, and of such cominoritties as their Countrey yeldeth they are indifferentlie well stoared, the inhabitours of the Colone of cloath themselves with the skinnes of certaine wilde beastes, but verie miserably. In *Winter* they weare hosen and shoes made of wilde beastes skinner, and in *Summer* they goe barefooted. They keepe and obserue the rytes of matrimony, sauing that euerye one weddeth two or thre wiues, whiche (they husbands being deade) doe neuer marrye agayne, but for the deathe of they husbands weare a certayne blacke waide all the dayes of their life, besmearing all their faces with cole duste and grease mingled together almoste halfe a quarter of an inche thicke, and by that they are known to be *Widowes*. They haue a filthy and detestable vse in marrying of their maydens, and that is this, they putte them all (after they are of lawfull age to marrie) in a common place, as harlots free for euerye manne that will haue to doe wpth them, untill such tyme as they finde a matche. Whys I saye, because I haue scene by experience manye houses full of those *Damoisels*, even as our scholes are full of childzen in *France* to learne to reade. Moreover, the misrule and riot that they keepe in those houses is verie greate, for verie wantonlye they sporte and dallye togither, shewing what soeuer God hathe sent them. They are no men of greate labour. They ploughe they groundes with certain peeces of wood, as big as halfe a sworde, on whiche grounde groweth they cornes. The call it *Offici*: it is as bigge as our small *Beason*, there is great quantitie of it growing in *Bresh*. They haue also great stoze of muske *Pillions*, *Pompons*, *Gourdes*, *Cowcombers*, *Peason*, and *Beanes* of euerye coloure, yet differing from ours. There groweth also a certain kind of *Herb*, wherof in *Summer* they make greate prouision for all the yeare,

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making

The second Relation.

making great account of it, and only men vse of it, and first, they cause it to be dyed in the Sunne, then weare it aboute their necke wrapped in a little beastes skin made like a little bagge, with a hollow peece of Stone or wood like a pipe: then when they please they make powder of it, and then put it in one of the endes of the sayd Cornet or pipe, and laying a cole of fire vpon it, at the other ende sucke so long, that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it cometh out of their mouth and nostrils, even as out of the Tunnel of a Chimney. They say that this doth kepe them warme and in health: they neuer go without some of it about the. We our selues haue tryed the same smoke, and hauing put it in our mouthes, it seemed that they had filled it with Pepper dust, it is so hote. The women of that Countrey doe labour muche more than the men, as well in fishing, (wherto they are greatly giuen,) as in tilling and husbanding theyr grounds, and other things: as wel the me as women, and children, are very much more able to resist colde, than sauage beastes, for we with our owne eyes haue scene some of the, when it was coldest, (which shold was extreme raw, and bitter) come to our ships stark naked going vpon Snowe and Ice, which thing seemeth incredible to them that haue not scene it. When as the Snowe and Ice lyeth on the ground, they take great store of wilde beastes, as Fauies, Stagges, Beares, Martons, Hares, and Foxes, with diuerse other sortes, whose fleshe they eate rawe, hauing firste dyed it in the Sunne or smoke, and so they doe their fishe. As farre forth as we coulde perceiue and vnderstande by these people, it were a very easie thing to bring the to some familiaritie and ciuilitie, and make them learne what one would. The Lord GOD for his mercies sake sette therevnto his helping hande when hee seeth cause. Amen.

The second Relation.

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¶ Of the greatnesse and deapth of the sayd River, and of the sortes of Beastes, Birdes, Fishes, and other things that we haue scene, with the situation of the place. CH. II.

The sayd River beginneth beyond the Island of *Thassump-
cion*, ouer against the high Mountaynes of *Honguedo*, and
of the seauen Islands. The distance ouer from one side to the
other, is about 35. or 40. leagues. In the middle it is aboue
100. faddome deepe. The surest way to sayle vpon it, is on the
South side, and towarde the North, that is to say, from the
sayd seauen Islands, where from side to side, there is seauen
leagues, where are also two great Rivers that come downe
from the hilles of *Saguenay*, and make diuers very dangerous
shealues in the Sea. At the entrance of those two Rivers, we
saw many and great store of Whales, and sea Horses. Quer-
thwart the sayd Islands, there is another little River that
runneth along those marriish groundes about three or foure
leagues, wherein there is great store of water fowles. From
the head of that River to *Hochelaga*, there is about three hun-
dred leagues: the originall beginning of it is in the river that
commeth from *Saguenay*, which riseth and springeth among
high and steepe hilles: it entereth into that River before it com-
meth to the prouince of *Canada* on the North side. That river
is very deepe, high, and straight, wherefore it is very dange-
rous for any vessell to goe vpon it. After that river, followeth
the prouince of *Canada*, wherein are many people dwelling in
open boroughes and villages. There are also in the circuite
and territozie of *Canada*, along, and within the sayd river, ma-
ny other Islands, some great, and some small, among whiche,
there is one that conteyneth aboue tenne leagues in length,
full of goodly and high trees, and also many wines. You may
go into it from both sides, but yet the surest passage is on the
South side. On the Shore or banche of that River West-
ward, there is a goodly, faire, and delectable stee, or Creeke,
conuenient and fitte for to harborough Shippes. Hard by,
there is in that River one place very narrow, deepe, and swift
running,

The second Relation.

running, but it is not passing the third part of a league, ou: r
 against the which, there is a goodly high péece of land, with a
 Towne therein: and the Countrey about it is very well til-
 led and wroughte, and as good as possibly can be sene. That
 is the place and abode of Donnacona, and of our two men
 we toke in our firste voyage, it is called *Stadagona*. But be-
 fore we come to it, there are foure other peopled Townes,
 that is to say, *Ayraste*, *Starnatan*, *Tailla*, whiche standeth vpon
 a hill, and *Scitadin*, and then *Stadagona*, vnder whiche
 Towne toward the North, the Riuer and Porte of the ho-
 ly Crosse is, where we staid from the fiftenth of September,
 vntill the sixteenth of May 1536. and there oure Shippes re-
 mained by, as we haue sayde before. That place being
 past, we found the habitation of the people called *Teguenon-*
dahi, standing vpon an high Mountayne, and the valley of
Hochelay, whiche standeth in a Champaigne Countrey. All
 that Countrey is full of sundrye sortes of woodde, and ma-
 ny Apres, vnlesse it be about the places that are inhabited,
 where they haue pulled vp the Trees to till and labour the
 ground, and to builde their Houses and Lodgings. There
 is greate store of Stagges, Deeres, Beares, and other
 such lyke sortes of Beastes, as Connies, Hares, Par-
 tons, Foxes, Otters, Weasels, Badgers, and Mice excē-
 ding greate, and diuers other sortes of Venison. They cloath
 themselves with the Skinnies of those Beastes, because
 they haue nothing else to make them apparell withall.
 There are also many sortes of Birds, as Cranes, Swannes,
 Cignets, wild Geale white and gray, Duckes, Thrushes,
 bla:ke Birdes, Turtles, wilde Pigeons, Lenites, Finches,
 redde beastes, Stares, Nightingales, Sparrowes, and o-
 ther Birdes, euen as in France. Also as we haue sayde before,
 the sayde Riuer is the plentifullest of fish that euer hath of
 any man bin sene or heard of, because that from the head to
 the end of it, according to their seasons, you shall find all sortes
 of fresh water fish, and salt. There are also many Whales,
 Porpoises, Sea-boxes, and Adothuis, whiche is a kinde of
 fish

Fish that we had neuer scene nor heard of before. They are as great as Bozpoises, as white as any Snow, their bodies and head fashioned as a gray hound, they are wont alwayes to abide betwene the fresh and salt water, which beginneth betwene the Riuer of *Saguenay* and *Canada*.

¶ Of certayne aduertisements and notes giuen vnto vs by those Countreymen, after our returne from *Hochelaga*.
CHAP. 12.

After our returne from *Hochelaga*, we haue deale, traffick, and with great familiaritie and loue haue bin conversant with those that dwell nearest vnto our Shippes, excepte that sometimes we had strife and contentions with certayne naughtie people, full soze againste the will of the others. We understode of *Donnacona*, and of others, that the sayde Riuer is called *Saguenays* Riuer, and goeth to *Saguenay*, being somewhat moze than a league farther West North-west, and that epght or nyne dayes iourneys beyond, it will beare but small Boates. But the right and readye way to *Saguenay*, is from that Riuer to *Hochelaga*, and then into another that commeth from *Saguenay*, and then entrench into the sozefayde Riuer, and that there is yet one moneths sayling thither. Moreover, they tolde vs, and gaue vs to vnderstande, that there are people clad with cloth as we are, very honest, and many inhabited Townes, and that they haue great store of Golde, and redde Copper, and that aboute the land the sayd first Riuer to *Hochelaga* and *Saguenay*, is an Island enuironed rounde about with that and other Riuers, which beyond *Saguenay* enter into two or three great Lakes, and that there is a Sea of fresh water to and, and as they haue heard say of those of *Saguenay*, there was neuer manne heard of that sounde out the way and end thereof: for as they tolde vs, they themselves were neuer there. Moreover, they tolde vs, that where we had lefte our Galion when we

The second Relation.

We wente to *Hochelaga*, there is a Riuer that goeth South-
west, from whence there is a whole moneths sailing to goo
to a certayne lande, where there is neyther Ple nor Snow
sine, where the inhabitours do continually warre one against
another, where is great store of Oranges, Apples, Nuttes,
and Apples, with many other sortes of frutes, and that the
men and women are cladde with Beastes Skinnes euen as
they: We asked them if there were any Gold or red Copper,
they answered no. I take this place to be toward *Florida*, as
farre as I could perceiue and vnderstand by their signes and
tokens.

¶ Of a strange and cruell disease that came to the people
of *Stadagona*, wherewith bycause we did haunt their com-
pany, we wer so infected, that there died 25. of our com-
panye. CHAP. 13.

In the moneth of December, we vnderstande that the
Plague or Pestilence was come to the people of *Stadago-
na*, in such sort, that before we knew of it according to their
confession, there were dead aboue 50. whereupon we forbade
them neyther to come nere our forte, nor about our Ships,
or vs. And albeit we had giuen them from vs, the sayd vn-
knownen sicknesse beganne to spread it selfe amongst vs, after
the strangest sort that euer was epyther heard of or sine, in so
much, as some did lose all their strength, and could not stand
on their feete, then did they legges swell, their annottes
like as blake as any cole. To others, all their Skinnes
was spotted with spottes of blood of a purple couloure: then
did it ascende vp aloft to theyr ankles, knees, thighes, shoul-
ders, armes, and necke: their mouth became stinking,
their gummies so rotten, that all the flesh did fall off, euen to
the rootes of the Teeth, which did also almost all fall out.
With such infection did this Sicknesse spreade it selfe in
oure three Shippes, that aboute the middle of February,
of a hundred and tenne persons that we were, there were
not

not fenne whole, so that one coulde not helpe the other, a
 moste horrible and pittfull case, considering the place wee
 were in, so; somuch as the people of the Country would day-
 ly come befoze our fozte, and saw but few of vs. There were
 already eight deade, and moze than fiftie sicke, and as wee
 thought, past al hope of recuerie. Our Capitaine seeing this
 our misery, and that the sicknes was gone so far, ordained
 and commaunded, that euery one shoulde deuoutly prepare
 himselfe to prayer, and in remembraunce of Christ, caused
 his Image to be sette vp vpon a tree, aboute a flight shotte
 from the fozte, amidst the Ice and Snowe, giuing all men
 to vnderstande, that on the Sunday following, seruice shoulde
 be saide there, and, that whosoever coulde goe, sicke, or whole,
 shoulde go thither in Procession, singing the seauen Psalmes
 of David, with other Letanies, praying moste hartily, that
 it woulde please the said our Christ to haue compassion vpon
 vs. Seruice beyng done, and as well celebrated as we could,
 our Capitaine there made a vowe, that if it woulde please
 God to giue him leaue to returne into *France*, he woulde goe
 on pilgrimage to our Lady of *Rocquemado*. That daye Phi-
 lip Rougemont, bozne in *Amboise*, died, being two and twen-
 ty yeares olde, and because the sicknes was to vs unknowen,
 our Capitaine caused him to be ripped, to see if by any means
 possible we might know what it was, and so sicke means to
 saue and preserve the reste of the company: he was founde to
 haue his heart white, but rotten, & more than a pottle of red
 water about it: his liuer was indifferent faire, but his lungs
 blacke and mortified, his blood was altogether sticke about
 the heart, so that when he was opened, great quantity of rot-
 ten blood issued out from aboute his heart: his milke toward
 the backe was somewhat perished, rough as if it had bin rub-
 bed against a stone. Moreover, because one of his thighs was
 very black without, it was opened, but within it was whole
 and sound: that done, as wel as we could he was buried. In
 such a fozte did the sicknes continue and encrease, that there
 were not aboute thre sound men in the ships, and none was
 able

The second Relation.

able to go vnder hatches to drinke for himselfe, nor for his fellowes. Sometimes we were constrained to burie some of the dead vnder the Snowe, because we were not able to digge any graues for them, the ground was so hard frozen, and we so weake. Besides this, we did greatly feare, that the people of the Countrey would perceyue our weakenesse and miserie, whiche to hide, our Captaine, whome it pleased God alwaies to keepe in health, would go out with two or three of the companye, some sicke, and some whole, whome when he saw out of the Fort, he would throw stones at them and chide them, saigning, that so sone as he came againe, he would beate them, and then with signes shew the people of the Countrey, that he caused all his men to worke and labour in the Shippes, some in mending them, some in beating of chalke, some in one thing, and some in another, and that he would not haue them come forth, till their worke was done. And to make his tale seeme true and likely, he would make all his men whole and sound to make a great noyse, with knocking stickes, stones, hammers, and other things together, at which time, we were so oppressed, and grieved with that sicknesse, that we had lost all hope euer to see *France* againe, if God of his infinite goodnesse and mercie had not with his pitifull eye looked vpon vs, and reuealed a singular and excellent remedie against all diseases vnto vs, the best that euer was founde vpon earth, as hereafter shall followe.

¶ How long we staid in the Porte of the holy Crosse amidst the Snow and Yce, and how many dyed of the said disease, from the beginning of it, to the midst of March.

CHAP. 14.

¶ From the midst of Nouember, vntill the midst of Aprill, we were kepte in amidst the Yce aboue one faddome thicke, and Snowe aboue foure fote high, and more higher than the sides of our Shippes, which lasted till that time, in such

such fozte, that all our drinckes were frozen in the Vessels, and the Ple through all the Shippes, was aboue a handes breadth thicke, as well aboue batches as beneath, and so much of the Riuer as was fresh, vntill to *Hochelaga*, was frozen, in which space there dyed fise and twentie of our best and chiefeest men, and all the rest so sicke, that we thoughte they shoulde neuer recouer agayne, onely thre or foure excepted. Then it pleased God to cast his pitifull eye vpon vs, and sente vs the knowledge and remedie of our healthes and recouerie, in such maner as in the next Chapter shall be shewed.

¶ How by the grace of God we had notice of a certayne tree, wherby we all recouered our health: and the maner how to vse it. CHAP. 15.

Our Captayne considering oure estate (and how that sicknesse was encreased and hote amongst vs) one daye wente south of the fozte, and walking along vpon the Ple, he saw a troupe of those Countrey men comming from *Sadadacona*, among whiche was Domagaia, who not passing tenne or twelue dayes afoze, had bene very sicke with that disease, and had his knees swolne as bigge as a Child of two yeares olde, all his sinowes thyncke together, hys teeth spoyled, his gummes rotten, and sticking. Our Captayne seeing him whole and sound, was thereat maruellous glad, hoping to vnderstand and knowe of him how he had healed himselfe, to the ende he might ease and help his men. So sone as they were come nere him, he asked Domagaia how he had done to heale hymselfe, he answered, that he had take the iuice and sappe of the leaues of a certayne Tree, and therewith had healed himselfe: For it was a singular remedie agaynst that disease. Then our Captayne asked of hym if any were to bee had thereabout, desiring him to shew it him, for to heale a seruant of his, who whilest he was in *Canada* with *Donnacona*, &

L. 15.

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The second Relation.

was stricken with that disease: That he did, bicause he would not shewe the number of his sicke men. Domagaia straight sent two women to fetch some of it, whyche broughte tenne or twelue bzaunches of it, and therewithall shewed vs the way howe to vse it, and that is thus, to take the barke and leaues of the saide tree, and boile it together, then to drinke of the saide decoction one daye, and the other not, and the drugges of it to be put vpon his legs that is sicke: moreouer, they told vs, y the vertue of that tree was, to heale any other disease: the tree is in their language called AMEDA. Our Captaine presently caused some of that drinke to be made for his men to drinke of it, but there was none durste taste of it, excepte one or two, who ventured the drinking of it, onely to taste and proue it: the other seeing that, did the like; and presently recovered their health, and were deliuered of that sicknesse, and what other disease soener, in suche sorte, that there were some hadde bene diseased and troubled wyth the French Dockes soure or five yeares, and wyth thys drinke were cleane healed. After thys medicine was founde and proued to be true, there was suche strife aboute it, who shoulde be firste to take of it, that they were readye to kill one another, that a tree as bigge as anye Oake in *Fraunce*, was spoyled and lapped bare, and occupied all in five or sixe dayes, and wroughte so well, that if all the Phisitions of *Moumpelie*, and of *Louane*, hadde bene there wyth all the drugges of *Alexandria*, they woulde not haue done so muche in one yeare, as that tree dydde in sixe dayes, and didde so preuaile, that as many as vsed of it, by the grace of **G D** recovered their health.

Howe

¶ How the Lorde *Donnacona* accompanied with *Taigno-*
agny and dyuers others, fayning that they woulde goe
to hunt Stags, and other wilde Deere, taryed out twoo
moneths, and at theyr returne broughte a greate mul-
titude of people with them, that we were not wont to
see before. CHAP. 16.

Whylest that disease lasted in our ships, the Lord Donna-
cona, Taignoagny, with many others, sayning, that they
would go catch Stags and Dære, which is in their tongue
called *Aionnesta*, and *Asquenokdo*, because the Ice and Snow
was not so broken along the river that they coulde saile, it
was tolde vs of Domagaia, and others, that they woulde
stay out but fortnight, and we beleued it, but they stayed
aboue two moneths, whych made vs mistrust that they had
bin gone to raise the Country to come againste vs, and doe
vs some displeasure, wee seeyng oure selues so weake and
faint. Albeit we had vsed such diligence and pollicie in oure
Forte, that if all the power of the country had bin aboute it,
they coulde haue done nothyng but looke vpon vs: and why-
lest they were forth, manye of the people came daylye to
our shippes, and brought vs fresh meate, as Stags, Dæres,
Fishes, with diuers other things, but helde them at suche an
excessive price, that rather than they would sell them anye
thing cheape, many times they woulde carry them backe a-
gaine, because that yeaere the Winter was very long & they
had some scarcitie and neede of them,

¶ How *Donnacona* came to *Stadagona* againe with a greate number of people, and bycause he would not conde to visite our Capitaine, fayned himselfe to be sore sicke, whiche he did onely to haue the Capitaine come and see him. CHAP. 17.

On the one and twentieth of Aprill Domagaia came to the
 shoare side, accompanied with dyuers lusty and strong
 L.ij. men

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men, such as we were not wont to see, and tolde vs that their Lord Donnacona would the next daye come and see vs, and bzing great store of Deers fleshe, and other things with him. The next day he came and brought a greate number of men in *Stadagona*, to what end, and for what cause we knew not, but (as the proverbe saith) he that takes hede and shields himselfe from all men, maye happe to scape from some, for we had need to take about vs, considering how in number we were diminished, and in strength greatlye weakened, long of our sickness we had bene troubled withall, that we were constrained to leaue one of our shippes in the sayde Port of the Holy Crosse. Our Captain was warned of their coming, and how they had brought a great number of men with them, for Donnagaia came to tel it vs, and durst not passe the river that was betwixt *Stadagona* and vs, as he was wonte to doe, whereupon we mistrusted of some treason. Our Captain seeing this, sent one of his seruantes to them, accompanied with John Poulet being best beloved of those people, to see who were there, and what they dyd. The sayde Poulet and the other sayned onely to be come to visite Donnacona, and bzing him certaine presentes, because they hadde bene together a good while in the sayde Donnaconas Towne. So soone as he heard of their coming, he gotte hym selfe to bedde, sayning to be verie sicke. That done, they wente to Taignoagny his house to see him, and wheresoever they wente, they sawe so manye people, that in a manner one coulde not spyre for an other, and suche menne as they were neuer wonte to see. Taignoagny would not permitte our menne to enter in anye other houses, but they kepte them companie, and broughte them halfe way to our ships, and tolde that if it would please our Capitaine to shewe him so muche fauoure as to take a Lord of the Country people, whose name Agonna, of whom he hadde receyued some displeasure, and carrye hym wyth hym

hym into *France*, he shoulde therefore for ever be bounde vnto hym, and woulde doe for hym whatsoeuer he coulde possible, and woulde do for him whatsoeuer he woulde commaund him, and bade the seruauit to come againe the nexte daye, and bying an aunsweare. Our Capitayne being aduertised of so manye people that were there, not knowing to what ende, purposed to playe a pretty pzancke, that is to saye, to take theyr Lorde Donnacona, Taignoagny, Domagaia, and some more of the chiefest of them, prisoners, in so muche as befoze he had purposed, to bring them into *France*, to shewe vnto our King what he hadde seene in those *Western* partes, and maruailes of the worlde, for that Donnacona had tolde vs, that he hē hadde bene in the Countrey of *Saguenay*, in whych are infinite Rubies, Golde, and other riches, and that there are white menne, who clothe themselves wyth wollen cloth euen as we doe in *France*. The sayde Lorde was an olde manne, and euen from hys chyldehode hadde neuer leste off nor ceased from traunpling into straunge Countreys, as well by Seas and Ryuers, as by Lande. The sayde Powlet, and the other hauing tolde our Capitayne theyr Embassage, and shewed hym what Taignoagny hys wyll was, the nexte daye hē sente hys seruauit agayne, to bidde Taignoagny come and see hym, and shewe what hē woulde, for hē shoulde be verie well entertayned, and also parte of hys wyll shoulde be accomplyshed. Taignoagny sente hym worde, that the nexte daye hē woulde come and bying the Lorde Donnacona wyth hym, and hym that hadde so offended hym, whyche hē dydde not, but staued two dayes, in whyche tyme none came from *Stadagona* to oure Shyppes, as they were wont to doe, but rather fledde from vs, as if we woulde haue slayne them, so that then we playnely perceyued theyr knauery.

But

The second Relation.

But when they understode, that those of *Sidatin* did frequent our company, and that we had forsaken the bottoime of a ship whych we woulde leaue, to haue the olde nailes oute of it, the thirde daye followyng they came from *Stadagona*, and mosse of them wythout difficultie did passe from one side of the riuer to the other with small Skiffes: but *Donnacona* hee woulde not come ouer, *Taignoagny* and *Domagaia* stood talking togither aboue an houre befoze they woulde come ouer, at laste they came to speake with our Captaine. There *Taignoagny* prayed him that he woulde cause the foresayde man to be taken and carryed into *Fraunce*. Our Captaine refused to doe it, saying, that his King had forbidden hym to bryng any man or woman into *Fraunce*, only that he might bryng two or thre yong boyes to learne the language, but that he woulde willingly carry hym to another lande, and there putte hym. Our Captaine spake this, onely to assure them, that they shoulde bryng *Donnacona* wyth them, whom they had lefte on the other side, whych wordes, when *Taignoagny* hearde, he was very glad, thinking he shoulde neuer retourne into *Fraunce* againe, and therefore promised to come the nexte daye, whych was the day of the holy Crosse, and woulde bryng *Donnacona* and all the people wyth hym.

¶ Howe that vpon Holyroode day our Captaine caused a Crosse to be set vp in our Forte: and howe the Lord *Donnacona*, *Taignoagny*, *Domagaia*, and others of theyr company came: and of the taking of the saide Lorde.

CHAP. 18.

The thirde of May beyng Holy roode day, our Captaine for the solemnitie of the daye, caused a goodly faire crosse of thirtie fote in heigth to be sette vpp, under the crosse of which he caused a shielde to be hanged, wherein was the Armes of *Fraunce*, and ouer them was wytten in antique letters:

letters: FRANCISCVS PRIMVS DEI GRATIA FRAN-
CORVM REX REGNAT, and vpon that daye, about none,
there came a great number of the people of *Stadagora*, *Wen*,
Wlomen, and *Chilboen*, who told vs, that their Lord *Donna-*
cona, *Taignoagny*, and *Domagaia*, were comming, whereof
we were very glad, hoping to retayne them. Aboute two of
the Clocke in the after none they came, and being come nere
our Shippes, our Captayne went to salute *Donnacona*, who
also shewed him a merrie countenance, albeit very feareful-
ly his eye were still bent toward the wodde. Shortly after
came *Taignoagny*, who bade *Donnacona*, that he should not
enter in our foyte, and therefore fire was brought forth by
one of our men, and kindled where their Lord was. Our Cap-
tayne prayed him to come into our Ships to eate and drinke
as he was wont to do, and also *Taignoagny*, who promised,
that after a while he would come, and so they did, and entred
in our Shippes: but first it was tolde our Captayne by *Do-*
magia, that *Taignoagny* had spoken pll of him, and that he
had bid *Donnacona* he should not come aboard our Shippes.
Our Captayne perceyuing that, came out of the foyte, and
saw that onely by *Taignoagny* his warning, the *Wlomen*
ranne away, and none but men stayer in great number, wher-
foze he straight commanded his men to lay hold on *Donna-*
cona, *Taignoagny*, and *Domagaia*, and two more of the chiefest,
whome he poynted vnto: then he commanded them to make
the other to retire. Presence after, the Lord entred into the
foyte with the Captayne, but by and by *Taignoagny* came
to make him come out agayne. Our Captayne seeing that
there was no other remedie, beganne to call vnto them to
take them, to whose crye and voyce all his men came forth,
and toke the sayd Lord with the others, whome they had ap-
poynted to take. The *Canadians* seeing their Lord taken, be-
ganne to runne away, euen as *Shrepe* before the *Wolfe*,
some crossing ouer the Riuer, some through the *Woddes*,
each one seeking for his own aduantage. What done, we retre-
ded our selues, & laid by the prisoners vnder good gard & safety.

The second Relation.

¶ How the saide *Canadians* the night following came before our Ships to seeke their men, crying and howling all night like Woules: of the talke and conclusion they agreed vpon the next day: and of the giftes which they gaue our Captaine. CHAP. 19.

The night following, they came before our Shippes, (the Riuer being betwixte vs) striking their breastes, crying and howling like Woules, still calling Agouhanna, thinking to speake with him, which oure Captayne for that time would not permitte, neyther all the next day till none, wherebpon they made signes vnto vs, that we had hanged or killed hym. Aboute none, there came as great a number in a cluster, as euer we saw, who wente to hide themselves in the Forrest, excepted some, who with a loude voyce would call and crye to Donnacona to speake vnto them: Our Captayne then commanded Donnacona to be broughte vp on high to speake vnto them, and bade hym be merrie, for after he had spoken, and shewed vnto the King of France what he had scene in *Saguenay* and other Countreys, after tenne or twelue monethes, he shoulde returne againe, and that the King of France would giue him greate rewardes, whereat Donnacona was very glad, and speaking to the others, tolde it them, who in token of ioy, gaue out thre great cryes, and then Donnacona and his people had great talke togither, whiche for wante of interpretours, can not be described. Oure Captayne bade Donnacona, that he shoulde cause them to come to the other side of the Riuer, to the ende they might better talke togither without any feare, and that he shoulde assure them, whiche Donnacona did, and there came a Boate full of the chiefe of them to the Shippes, and there anew beganne to talke togither, giuing greate prayse vnto our Captayne, and gaue him a presente of foure
and

and twentie chaynes of *Esfurny*, for that is the greatest, and
preciouslest riches they haue in this worlde, for that they e-
steeme moze of that, than of any Golde or Silver. After they
hadde long talked together, and that theyr Lorde sawe that
there was no remedie to auoyde hys goyng into *France*, he
commaunded hys people the nexte daye, to bring him some
victualles to serue hym by the way. Our Captayne gaue
Donnacona as a greate presente, two fryng pannes of
Copper, eyght Hatchets, and other small trifies, as kniues,
and Beades, whereof he seemed to be very glad, who
sente them to his Wiues and Children. Likewise, he gaue
certaine small giftes to them that came to speake with Don-
nacona, they thanked him greatly for them, and then wente
to their Lodgings.

¶ How that the nexte daye, beeing the fifth of May, the
sayde people came agayne to speake vnto theyr Lorde,
and howe, that foure Women came to the Shoare to
bring him Victualles. CHAP. 20.

¶ Upon the fifth of May, verie earlye in the Morning,
a greate number of the sayde people came agayne to
speake vnto theyr Lorde, and sente a Boate, whyche in
theyr tongue they call *Canou*, wherein were only foure
Women, without any manne, for feare theyr menne should
be retayned.

These Women broughte greate store of victualles, as
Miller, whyche is their Coze that they liue withall, fleshe,
fishe, and other thynges after theyr fashion.

These Women bring come to our Shippes, our Cap-
taine dyd very friendly entertayne them. Then Donnacona
prayde our Captayne to tel those women that he should come
agaayne after ten or twelue monethes, & bring Donnacona to

The second Relation.

Canada againe with him, that hee did only to appease them, which our Captayne did: wherefore the Women, as well by words as signes, seeme to be very glad, giuing our Captaine thanks, and tolde him, if he came againe, and brought Donnacona with him, they would giue him many things: in signe whereof, eache one gaue our Captayne a chayne of *Esurigny*, and then passed to the other side of the Riuer againe, where stood all the people of *Stadagona*, who taking all leaue of their Lord, wente home againe. On Saturday following, being the sixth of the moneth, we departed out of the sayd Port, and came to harborough a little beneath the Ilande of *Orleans*, aboute twelue leagues from the Port of the Holy Crosse; and vppon Sunday we came to the Iland of *Filiberdes*, where we stayde vntill the sixteenth of that Moneth, till the fiercenesse of the waters were past, which at that time ranne too swifte a course, and were too dangerous to come downe alongst the Riuer, and therefore we stayde till sayze weather came. In the meane while, many of Donnaconas Subjects came from the Riuer of *Saguenay* to him, but being by Domagaia aduertised, that their Lord was taken to be carped into *France*, they were all amazed, yet for all that, they would not leaue to come to oure Shippes, to speake to Donnacona, who tolde them, that after twelue monethes, he shoulde come againe, and that he shoulde be very well vsed, with the Captayne, Gentlemen, and Pariters. Which when they hearde, they greatly thanked oure Captayne, and gaue their Lord three bundles of Beauers, and Sea Wolues Skinnes, with a greate knife of redde Copper that comieth from *Saguenay*, and manye other things. They gaue also to our Captayne a Chayne of *Esurigny*, for whiche oure Captayne gaue them tenne or twelue Hatchettes, and they gaue hym hartie thanks, and were very well contented. The nexte daye, being the sixteenth of May, we hoysed Sayle, and came from the sayde Iland of *Filiberdes*, to another, aboute fiftene leagues from it, which is aboute fine leagues in length, and there, to the ende we

We might take some rest the night following, we staid that day, in hope the next day we might passe and auoyde the dangers of the river of *Saguenay*, which are great. That euening we went a land and found great fozes of Hares, of which we toke a great many, and therefore we called it The Ilande of Hares: in the night there arose a contrarie winde, with suche stormes and tempest, that we were constrained to bende to the Iland of *Filburdes* againe, from whence we were come, because there was none other passage among the said *Ilâs*, and there we staid till the one and twentie of that moneth, that faire weather and good winde came again: and then we sayled again, and that so prosperously, that we passed to *Honguedo*, which passage vntil that time had not bene discovered: we caused our ships to course athwart *Pratos* Cape, which is the beginning of the Port of *Cator*: and because the wind was good and conuenient, we sayled all day and all night without staying, and the next day we came to the middle of *Brions* Ilande, which we were not minded to do, to the end we might shorten our way. These two Ilands lie South-west, & South-east, and are about fiftie leagues one from another. The said Iland is in latitude 47. degrees and a halfe. Vpon Thursday being the 26. of the moneth, and the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, we coasted ouer to go to a land and shallow of low sands, which are about eight leagues South-west frō *Brions* Iland, on which are large *Champaignes*, full of trees & towne, and also an enclosed sea, of which neither could we see or perceiue any gap, or any way to enter therein. On Friday following, being the 27. of the moneth, because the winde did change on the coast, we came to *Brions* Iland againe, where we staid till the beginning of June, and toward the South-east of this Iland, we saue a land, seeming vnto vs as an *Islande*, we coasted it about two leagues and a halfe, and by this way we had notice of three other high Ilands, lying toward the *Sandes*, after we had known these things we returned to the Cape of the saide land, whiche doeth diuide it selfe into two or three very high Capes: the waters ther are very deep.

The seconde Relation.

the flood of the Sea runneth so swift, that it cannot possibly be swifter. That day we came to S. Laurence his Cape, which is 45. degrees and halfe towards the South, we named it S. Pauls Cape, it is at 47. degrees, and a quarter. The Sunday following, being the fourth of June and Whitson-day, we hadde notice of the coaste lying East Southeast, distant from the new found land aboute 22. leagues: and because the wind was against vs, we went to a Haven, which we named S. Spiritus Porte, where wee stayed till Tuisdaye that we departed thence, sayling along that coaste untill wee came to S. Peters Ilandes. We found along the saide coaste many very dangerous Ilands and Shelves, whereby we all in the waye East southeast, and West Northweast about 23. leagues into the Sea. Whilst we were in the said S. Peters Ilands we met with many ships of France and of Britaine, we stayed there from S. Barnabas day, being the 11. of the month, until the 16. that we departed thence and came to the Cape of Ras, and entred into a Porte called *Rogaoso*, where we took in freshwater, and woud to passe the sea: there we leste one of our boates. Then upon Monday, being the 19. of June, we went from that Porte, and wyth suche good and prosperous weather we sailed along the Sea, in such sorte, that upon the 6. of June. 1536. we came to the Porte of *S. Malo*, by the grace of God, to whom we pray, here ending oure Navigation, that of his infinite mercie he will graunte vs hys grace and fauoure, and in the end, bring vs to the place of everlasting felicitie. AMEN.

Here foloweth the language of the Country, and Kingdomes of *Hochelaga* and *Canada*, of vs called *Newe France*:

But firste the names of theyr Numbers.

<i>Secada.</i>	1	<i>Indahir.</i>	6
<i>Tigneni.</i>	2	<i>Aiaga.</i>	7
<i>Hafche.</i>	3	<i>Addigue.</i>	8
<i>Hannanon.</i>	4	<i>Madellon,</i>	9
<i>Ouiscon.</i>	5	<i>Assen.</i>	10

[Here followe the names of the chiefeſt partes of man, and
other wordes neceſſarie to be knowne.

the Heade	<i>aggonzi</i>	a Man	<i>aguehumi</i>
the Browe	<i>hergueniascon</i>	a Woman	<i>agruaste</i>
the Eyes	<i>higata</i>	a Boy	<i>aldegeſta</i>
the Eares	<i>abontascon</i>	a Wench	<i>agniaqueſta</i>
the mouth	<i>efahs</i>	a Childe	<i>exiaſta</i>
the Teeth	<i>efgengas</i>	a Gowne	<i>cabata</i>
the Tongue	<i>uſnache</i>	a doublet	<i>caioza</i>
the Throate	<i>agonhon</i>	Hofen	<i>hemundoba</i>
the Beard	<i>hebelim</i>	Shoes	<i>aha</i>
the Face	<i>hegonascon</i>	a Shirte	<i>amgoma</i>
the heares	<i>aganiscon</i>	a Cappe	<i>caſtina</i>
the Armes	<i>aiayascon</i>	Corne	<i>ofizi</i>
the Flanckes	<i>aifſonne</i>	Breade	<i>carraconny</i>
the Stomacke	<i>agruascon</i>	Water	<i>ame</i>
the Bellie	<i>efchebendo</i>	Fleſh	<i>quahonaſco</i>
the Thighes	<i>hernegradascon</i>	Paces.	<i>queion</i>
the Knees	<i>agochinegodascon</i>	Damſons	<i>honneſta</i>
the Legges	<i>agonguenehonde</i>	Figges	<i>abſconda</i>
the Feete	<i>onchidascon</i>	Grapes	<i>ozoba</i>
the Handes	<i>aignoascon</i>	Nutties	<i>quahoya</i>
the Fingers	<i>agenoga</i>	a Hen	<i>ſahomgahca</i>
the Nailles	<i>agedascon</i>	a Lamprey	<i>ziſto</i>
a Mans member	<i>ameascon</i>	a Salmon	<i>ondacon</i>
a Womans member	<i>caſtaigne</i>	a Whale	<i>ainne honne</i>
an Ele	<i>efgueny</i>	a Goole	<i>ſadeguenha</i>
a Snaille	<i>undeguez</i>	a Streete	<i>adde</i>
a Torrois	<i>henleuxime</i>	Cucumber ſeede	<i>caſconda</i>
Wooddes	<i>conda</i>	to Morrow	<i>achide</i>
leaues of Trees	<i>hoga</i>	the Heauen	<i>quenbia</i>
God	<i>cudragny</i>	the Earth	<i>dumga</i>
giue me ſome drinke	<i>quazahoa queaſbon</i>	the Sunne	<i>yſmay</i>
giue me to breakfast	<i>quafa hoa quafca</i>	the Moone	<i>aſſomaha</i>
giue me iny ſupper	<i>quaza hoa quafria</i>	the Starres	<i>ſtgnehohm</i>
let vs goe to bed	<i>caſigno agnyda hoa</i>	the Winde	<i>cohza</i>

good morrow
let vs go to play
come & ſpeak with me
looke vpon me
Holde your peace
let vs go with the boate
giue me a knife
a Hatchet
a bowe
a darte
let vs go a hunting
a Stagge
a Sheepe
a Hare
a Dogge
a Towne

aignag
caſigno canay
aſſigniquaddada
quagahoma
aift
caſigno caſhony
buaahca agoheda
adogne
ahenca
quahetan
quafigno donnaſcat
aionneſta
aſquenondo
Sourhanda
agayo
canada

the Se
the w
an Il
an Hil
the If
Snow
Colde
Hotte
Fier
Smoke
a Hou
Beane
Cinan
my Fa
my M
my B
my S

They of *Canada* ſaye, that it is a monthes ſayling to
Cinamonds and Cloues are gathered.

Here endeth the ſecond Relation of *James Ca*
navigation to the newe founde Lande,
New France, tranſlated out of *Italian*
liſhe by I. F.

Patifco il male ſperando il bene

FINIS.



aignag	the Sea (the Sea	agogasy
cafigno candy	the waues of	coia
assigniquaddadia	an Ilande	cabena
quagathoma	an Hill	agacha
aista	the Ice	honneſca
cafigno caſhony	Snowe	cama
buazahca agoheda	Colde	athan
adagne	Hotte	odazant
ahenca	Fier	azista
quahetan	Smoke	quea
quafigno donnaſcat	a Houſe	canoca
aionneſta	Beanes	ſahe
aſquenondo	Cinamond	adhoſathmy
Sourhanda	my Father	addathy
agayo	my Mother	adanabe
canada	my Brother	addagrim
	my Siſter	adhoſſene

at it is a monthes ſayling to goe to a lande where
are gathered.

ond Relation of *James Carthiers* diſcouerie &
the newe founde Lande, by him named
e, tranſlated out of *Italian* into Eng-
liſhe by I. F.

tiſco il male ſperando il bene.

FINIS.

